Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

CHICAGO expressed her approval of the veto message by firing thirty-eight guns.

THE city Treasurer of San Francisco has been suspended on account of the defalcation of his assistant.

THE negro exodus from the South continues, and thousands of colored people are awaiting transportation.

THE terrible groaning of the *Watchman* on the veto message reminds us of a sick baby suffering with colic.

THE Border Raid bill was revived in the Legislature last week. It is like a snake in the grass—not dead, but sleeping.

PRESIDENT HAYES bore an honorble part in the war for the Union, and he is bearing a similar part, for a similar cause, to-day.

CONGRESSMAN Rush Clarke, of Iowa, died in Washington on Monday afternoon of last week. He was a Republican and a Pennsylvanian by birth.

THE President's veto message of the Army bill is good, wholesome reading for an American. Strange to say, everybody thinks so except Democrats.

"WHAT will the President do with the Army bill?" isn't asked now, but this question is uppermost in the minds of the people: "What will the Democratic party do." It will back down, of course.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* wants to trade off several thousand politicians for that number of cotton spinners from New England. That's business; more work and less talk from politicians would be a blessing.

THE financial authorities of the State Government have notified members of the Legislature that their salary will be withheld unless some legislation is done to better the finances of the treasury.

THE new law in Connecticut against tramps is now in force, and the "grand army" is moving westward. The law makes vagrancy an offense, punishably by arrest, and every person who arrests a tramp is entitled to a bonus of five dollars.

THE Bulgarian Assembly last week elected a King. The successful man is Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, and he has been styled Alexander I. Where is General Grant? Sometime ago it was rumored the throne would be offered him. The General has a nobler work to do.

MR. REID, of the *Tribune*, assisted in sending to Kansas thirty-eight destitute boys from New York city. The movement is under the control of the Children's Aid Society. On their arrival in Kansas, the boys were given out to farmers and others who need help, but the society will always keep a watchful eye over them.

THE veto message of President Hayes, says the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* is epitomized in these words: "Believing that this bill is a dangerous violation of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, I am compelled to return it to the House in which it originated, without my approval." That is plain enough to be understood by the dullest Democrat, North or South.

SPEAKER RANDALL endeavored to snub the President by not reading his message upon the reassembling of the House on Tuesday, but the President ordered its publication, and said "if the Democratic members did not wish the message to-day, the people of the United States did want it, and for that reason it had been communicated to the public." Everybody wants to know, now, who was snubbed.

The Political Situation.

A Washington dispatch brings the cheerful information that the President and members of the Cabinet are exceedingly gratified at the political situation, brought about by the position taken by the administration respecting the political controversies in Congress. Mr. Evarts, who has been watching the progress of events from their inception, and has from the beginning counseled harmonious action between the administration and the party, says that he already foresees the good results which are to follow. His mind seems to be more particularly directed to the fall elections of the present year, and speaking on that subject said that after two years of doubt between the Administration and many of the leaders of the party, the crisis has been reached and passed. That brings every element of the party into harmonious accord. With prospects such as this condition of affairs encourages, he says that the utmost discretion should be exercised in the selection of the candidates of the party, in the coming campaign, especially in New York and Ohio, which will be the battle ground of 1880. Individual interests should be set aside, and every other consideration subordinated to the one great purpose of success.

With the party placed upon such high national grounds, Mr. Evarts does not even despair of making some inroads in the South. Its monied interests and conservative elements must see the folly of adhering to Bourbon domination any longer, and, as a matter of personal interest, if nothing else, the people of the South who represent this element will gradually be brought to the support of the Republican party. The lesson of the rebellion, and the present revolutionary course of the Democratic party, he said, is producing a reactionary feeling in the South that but few persons in the North are aware of. The Bourbon element, which has throttled its material interest so long, is gradually but surely losing its hold, and the seeds of a new cultivation are beginning to take root. Such men as Hill and Gordon and Stephens of Georgia, Lamar of Mississippi, Bayard of Delaware, Ranson of North Carolina, and the intelligent Southern element generally in Congress, realize this fact, and a change of policy must be adoped in order to prevent the inevitable accumulation of new calamities and the utter impoverishment of the whole South by the destruction of her material and industrial interests.

Mr. Evarts said that at no period since the close of the war did the South present a better field for the Republican party than now, providing its leaders are wise and discreet, and that the mistakes of the first reconstruction are not repeated. If we are to build up a party in the South, it must be done through the agency of its conservative material, and not as heretofore, to use an expression of the Southern people, through "carpet-baggers," and who, strange as it may appear, are exiles and without a constituency to acknowledge them.

Coming back to New York and Ohio, he says that the party cannot go astray, providing they draw for candidates on the excellent material they have at their disposal. In New York he referred to the movement in favor of Mr. Fish, and said that the name of Senator Conkling was also mentioned, and very properly. In Ohio the roll of candidates was even larger, with Secretary Sherman heading the list, followed by such men as Garfield, Taft and others.

The Secretary added that united counsels in both national and State politics, must now rule, and sectional and individual interests be abandoned. Success now certain, in 1880 will be assured, and the great mass of intelligence in the country will again predominate in the control and in giving direction to the course of public affairs.

All hail such news! A country-loving President, backed by a party born and that shall ever live to preserve the country from its avowed enemies, have once more been victorious. The enemy is retreating, and the grand old Republican party is going to keep them running until 1880, when the sovereigns of the nation will express an opinion favorable to the weal of the country.

Venting His Pent-Up Utica.

The *Watchman* is awfully angry because President Hayes exercised a rightful privilege and performed an honorable, patriotic deed when he vetoed the Army bill, a measure that was originated by the rotten bones of secession for no other purpose under heaven but to destroy a free ballot. And this is what any fair-minded man might expect from the *Watchman*, a blathering sheet that has no more respect for the right than a hog has of the ministry of the Gospel. Shove a hundred dollars at Meek and he'd support the devil, hoofs, horns and all. As a means of getting even with the President, the *Watchman* advises Congress to pass the Appropriation bill and go home. Well, if the accursed bill goes through as it is, President Hayes will perform the will of the majority by vetoing it as promptly as he did the Army bill. The moment the *Watchman* and its party suppose they can do as seemeth best (for themselves) without consulting the minority, just that moment they will discover that something's the "matter with Hannah." The Republican party didn't elect Mr. Hayes to go to Washington and cater to the wants of the hardscrabble of the country. He went there to serve the people, and we rejoice to know that he apparently understands his business and the best interests of the country.

The *Watchman* seems particularly mad because there cannot be more corrupt elections, and we infer that it is intensely angry for the reason that there is left at least one protection for the negro. There is only one way whereby the Democratic party can elect a President. That is by fraud, perjury, violence and murder. This was tried in 1876, but failed. Another effort is to be made, and plans deep and dark are even now being laid, but as in '76, defeat—ignominious, crushing, wholesale defeat—is sure to follow. Fraud, violence and murder cannot gain the upper hand in this Republic. If needs be, every sovereign in the land will be found to the fore to prevent it.

Let Meek and his brother braggards talk, let Blackburn, Beck and Wallace snort and paw the earth, let Southern newspaper men proclaim that the "lost cause" is yet living and dear to the followers of the Palmetto flag, but you may chalk it down that we're bound to be victorious in 1880, and we've got the winning card!

THE State finances being in a bad condition, it is proposed to levy a tax on petroleum. Upon this proposion the Philadelphia *Times* says: "The one product that has never contributed to the direct revenues of the State is oil, and those most interested in its production would do well to accept its taxation as a necessity, and seek to impose such a tax most wisely rather than make ineffectual war against it. It is the one product of our industry that is the least consumed by our own people; that would impose the largest proportion of the tax upon foreign countries, and every consideration of justice and public policy points to it as a proper source of revenue."

NOTWITHSTANDING the bullying brags of the Confederate Congress, it sustained the President's veto by a vote of 120 to 110. Four of the Greenbackers voted with the Democrats and seven to sustain the veto. Hip, hip, hurrah! a square back down! The rebels defeated and the army saved! *Vive la Republique!* Look out for Democratic newspapers calling everybody a black hearted coward who voted for the veto.

The Veto Message.

President Hayes' veto message of the Army bill is a loyal document, and just such a one as we might expect from a loyal man. It has, says the *Tribune*, two principal divisions. In the first the President shows why the sixth section of the Army bil cannot command his approval. In the second he points out the consequences which must follow if the principle is once established that a single branch of the Government may coerce the other branches by refusing the necessary supplies unless it is allowed to have its will. The reasoning on the first point is cogent. Mr. Hayes shows that the statutes already effectually prevent all military interference with elections, and hence the sixth section of the Army bill is entirely unnecessary as a safeguard against the improper use of the "bayonet at the polls" Yet certain duties are imposed upon the Executive, not only in the keeping the peace at the polls, but in the enforcement of the election laws generally, and this rider to an Appropriation bill undertakes to deprive him of all means of performing his duty. The laws remain; the courts have declared their constitutionality; and now Congress attempts to prevent the President from executing them according to his oath of office. The mere statement of the position is enough to prove its gross absurdity. But the Democratic party, which has no object in this direct and cowardly attack, except the facilitation of deeds of violence and gigantic frauds will not venture openly to avow its hostility to the safeguards of a fair and free ballot. It leaves the laws upon the statute books because it dare not take them off even if it could, and it tries to tie the President's hands so that the laws may be violated with impugnity. For the honor of the United States we may rejoice that we have an Executive bold and positive enough to put a stop to such a disgraceful scheme.

With regard to the principle involved in the incorporation of an objectionable clause with an Appropriation bill the President's language is no less clear and convincing than in discussing the demerits of the clause itself. He points out, with entire courtesy, the inevitable tendency of the course which Congress proposes, and reminds the House that it is maintaining a principle directly at variance with the plain provisons of the Constitution. It was not the intention of the framers of this Government that any single branch should have the power to impose its will upon the others; there is no warrant even for the claim that a single branch should have the power to dictate the conditions upon which the taxes may be applied to the purpose for which they were collected. "The new doctrine, if maintained, will result in a consolidation of unchecked and despotic power in the House of Representatives. A bare majority of the House will become the Government. The Executive will no longer be what the framers of the Constitution intended—an equal and independent branch of the Government. It is clearly the constitutional duty of the President to exercise his discretion and judgement upon all bills presented to him without constraint or duress from any other branch of Government. To say that a majority of either or both Houses of Congress may insist on the approval of a bill under the penalty of stopping all of the operations of the Goverment for want of the necessary supplies, is to deny to the Executive that share of legislative power which is plainly conferred by the second section of the VIIth Article of the Constitution."

The President's message is unanswerable. It leaves the Democratic party no road of escape from surrender, and it completes the consolidation of the the united and confident Republican party in the support of their official leader. In the defense of the position so ably defined of all shades of opinions will stand by their President to the very end.

The Democrats are in a sorry plight to even attempt to elect a President in 1880. They have been caucusing ever since the veto was read, and the conservative and stalwarts are having a hot time. The brigadiers are calling for a firm stand, while the conservatives want to have the bill shorn of its political riders. "Traitor, liar, theif, coward," and such pet expressions are reported, and the air is filled with ugly rumors concerning the result. The Republicans, united and firm, like Jim Nye, are laughing in their sleeves, and whispering one to another, "it's not our funeral."

THE attempts of Northern Democratic papers to prove that the fire-eating editor of the Okalona (Miss.) *States* did not represent Southern opinion have proved unavailing. The sentiments he utters are those of the Solid South, but his brethren are most of them discreet enough to keep from expressing them in public. The speeches on the 26th, at the Confederate memorial exercises, all show that the Lost Cause is still dear to the Southern heart. Thus Major Wm. T. Gary said at Augusta: "We have no apologies to offer for our love for our dead, nor for the cause in which they died. We believe it was right then, and we believe it is right to-day. We will not sacrifice principle for policy. Speak not of it to us as lost. Weighed down by false issues, it became war wearied, and war accomplished what war can do. But it will live on and never die. The cannon of our war were but the echoes of Lexington and Bunker Hill. The principles of constitutional liberty are imbedded in American soil as immovable as its mountains, and to-day the sober second thought of the American people is conceding that which war could not accomplish. Unarmed, we will yet conquer; our principles will yet prevail, and constitutional liberty the shibboleth of the free." And this kind of talk was applauded!

THE New York *Tribune*, in its political notes, gets off the following pertinent sayings relative to the political situation: "The Democrcy has butted its head. Will once be enough?" "Viewed as a blunder, the second rebellion is absolutely without a flaw." "A Republican Executive is a handy thing to have in the National Capitol." "If anyone doubts the existence of a Presdential backbone, let him ask a Democrat." "Probably the first effort to get even with the President will be the revival of the fraud yell."

MISTER MCCLURE, of the *Times*, is awfully disgusted with President Hayes' veto message, and believes that Democracy may reap a few benefits. This silver tongued organ is as capable of changing its opinion as a tub is of upsetting on water. If the President had approved the bill, the *Times* would have gushed with applauding phrases. Mr. Hayes would have been the "most patriotic man on the continent."

THE *Democrat* says the Republican majority in the Legislature "is determined to stay there as long as they can draw ten dollars per day." Of course those innocent creatures known as Democrats will pack up and leave when the time allowed the session has expired, and you couldn't induce them to take another red cent for their services.

A RELIGIOUS FANATIC, of the Millerite denomination, a resident of Pocosset, Mass., arose at 2 o'clock last Thursday night and killed a five-year-old daughter by stabbing her below the heart. He and and his wife believed that God had ordered them to act as did Abraham.

"THE great speech of Senator Wallace" is what the *Democrat* calls it. It sounds, to us, more like the simmering of a coffee-pot.

Newspaper Jottings.

—The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* completed its thirty-second year a few days ago.

—An exchange copy of the Elk *Advocate*, published at Ridgway, has reached us.

—Rev. James J. Moriarty, pastor of the Catholic church at Chatham Village, New York, subscribes for twenty-one newspapers.

—The Chambersburg *Public Opinion* has changed its publication day from Tuesday to Saturday, on which day it will appear regularly hereafter. It is a good paper.

—"Gath" is said to have $48,000 invested in Washington mortgages. He made it all by writing. He has made the money while Donn Piatt has taken the lickings.

—Mr. C. C. Norvell, financial editor of the New York *Commercial*, has gone to Europe, and this leads a Buffalo paper to *Express* the hope that he will eventually be on his papa's Grampium hills.—Pittsburgh *Telegraph*.

—We regret to learn that Hon. Jno. S. Mann, a resident of Coudersport, Pa., is dead. He was, at the time of his death, publisher of the *Journal*, and has, for a long number of years, been identified with the best interests of Potter county.

—The Attorney General has affirmed the decision of the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, that "regular publications, designed primarily for advertising purposes," cannot be sent through the mails at the rates charged legitimate newspapers.

—An editor in Westmoreland Co. announces that owing to the providential fact that a subscriber paid for his paper in eggs, his family was allowed to indulge on Easter Monday in those luxuries peculiar to the day which are often denied editors who have a large delinquent subscription list.

—The oldest newspaper in Baltimore is the *American*. It is Republican. The *Sun*, an independent daily, was founded in 1837, and was the first penny paper published in Baltimore. The *Gazette*, Democratic, was established in 1865. The morning *Herald* is a penny paper. The evening papers are the *News* and *Bulletin*.

—Nine compositors on the *Legislative Record* went out to play baseball at North street grounds, selecting as their opponents nine small colored boys. At the end of the game the colored boys were away ahead, and the comps. have come to the conclusion that they can handle a "stick" better than a bat.—*H'b'g Telegraph*.

—The Wheeling *Leader* is respectfully informed that we have discovered a man who is "more lonesome than an umbrella stand on a rainy day." He is the economical merchant who sits in his store waiting for customers. He hires no help and never advertises. He is the most perfect personification of solitary loneliness to be conceived, vacant umbrella stands not excepted.

—There is in the island of Cyprus a journal called the *Cyprus* that is conducted in a queer way. It is in charge of two editors, one an Englishman and one a Greek. The English editor does not understand the Greek language, though the Greek understands the English. They have opposite political opinions. The Englishman writes articles favorable to the English policy, and the Greek editor puts them into Greek, but at the same time he prints his own articles attacking the new English masters of the ancient Greek Island.

—An exchange says: "Arthur B. Mann, local of the Coudersport *Journal*, recently sold his farm in Potter county for $7,000,000." Only got seven millions for his farm, eh? Newspaper men seldom have any luck. We had a niggardly offer of six millions for our farm in Bradford county, a few weeks ago, and have the refusal of eight millions for our summer palace and grounds at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia county. Because a man is connected with a newspaper it is necessarily supposed that he is "hard up" for money, and will accept almost any trifle for his property.—*Norristown Herald*.

Poetry.

THE SIREN ISLE.

Evening's purple glory slept
  Upon peak and cliff and stream,
And the voiceless wavelet crept
  To the shore with lingering gleam.

High above the cedar grove,
  Hesper led the starry world,
Shedding the sweet light of love
  On a land in slumber furled.

Twilight's weird and mystic veil
  Lay on wave and rock and lea,
When we drop with viewless sail
  Into the enchanted sea.

Knew we then the Siren shore
  With its fatal melodies;
But the wind no whisper bore
  O'er the dark seductive seas.

Gazed we through the gathering shades
  Fear-bound, as if on the grave;
But the Siren sister-maids
  Saw we not beyond the wave.

It was well no whisper broke
  On the silence over all,
That no magic music woke
  Weary spirits to enthrall.

So we, shrouded in half-light,
  Rested silent on the oar,
Till the ebon gulfs of night
  One bright belt of beauty bore.

"Brother mariners," I cried,
  "Let us fly the treach'rous track,
Ere the spell be on the tide,
  And the death-song lure us back."

MY LOVE AND I.

A glist'ning river 'neath a morning's sky
Gently we're gliding down, my love and I.
The oars lie idle as we float along;
Softly I sing, and this my tender song:
"O lady, life is short, and love is strong.'

The banks shine green; a willow's bough
  hangs low;
A swallow skims across; a black-winged crow
Caws loud, and wakes a soft-voiced distant
  throng
Of warblers sweet to join with me in song:
"O lady, life is short, and love is strong."

The sun mounts higher in the cloudless sky;
Still we float on, my gentle love and I.
A rustling wind the slender reeds among
Bends their light forms and mingles with my
  song:
"O lady, life is short, and love is strong."

The noodtide changes to the golden gleam
Of parting daylight, and the rippling stream
Shines with a wondrous radiance. All along
The dark'ning banks echo flings back my song:
"O lady, life is short, and love is strong."

The mists are gath'ring now; the rose red light
  has fled;
A mournful bird trills low that day is dead;
The flowers hang limp and brown, and shad-
  ows long
Creep through the sombre pines; yet still my
  song:
"O lady, life is short, and love is strong."

In tears and dimness on the banks we part;
Night hides the shining stream; time stills the
  the heart;
Only its chords vibrating yet prolong
The soft sad cadence of my tender song:
"O lady, life is short, and love is strong."

TO A SCHOOL-GIRL.

Now warm sunbeams flood the valley
  And the daisy's flaked with dew,
While the swallows swiftly sally
  Round the melancholy yew.
Why the yew is melancholy
  I could never well define;
Unto me it's quite as jolly
  As the sycamore or pine.

Now the stars no longer glimmer,
  All the mead's a golden charm,
And you take your little primer
  Underneath your little arm;
And, while belted bees are sipping
  Honey round the placid pool,
With a smile you're lightly tripping
  On your merry way to school.

Let me tell you, pretty creature,
  Bright, angelic little dove,
Even upon your smiling "teature"
  Cast a tender look of love.
Let this be your great endeavor,
  Ever be to her good and kind,
And when starting schoolward, never
  Leave your dinner-box behind.

Our Story Teller.

Honesty Wins.

The hour hand of Philip Acre's old fashioned silver watch was pointing to the figure eight; the red curtains shut out the rain and darkness of the March night, and the fire cracked and snapped behind the red-hot bars of the grate in a cosy and comfortable sort of way, casting a rosy shine into the thoughtful brown eyes that were tracing castles and coronets in the brightly burning coals.

"If I were only rich!" he pondered to himself. "Ah, if! Then good-bye to these musty old law books; good-bye to all mended boots and turned coats; and all the ways and means that turn a man's life into wretched bondage. Wouldn't I revel in new books and delicious paintings and high stepping horses. Wouldn't I buy a set of jewels for Edith—not pale pearls or sickly emeralds, but diamonds, to braze like links of fire upon her royal throat. Wouldn't I—what nonsence I'm talking, though!" he cried suddenly to himself. "Philip Acre, hold your tongue! I supposed you were a man of sense. Here you are, neither rich nor distinguished, while Edith Wyllis is as far above your moon-struck aspirations as the queen of night herself! She loves me though she'll wait—and the time may one day come. If only Dr. Wyllis was not so distrustful of a fellow. Hallo! come in there, whoever you are!"

It was only the serving-maid of the lodging-house, carrying a letter in the corner of her apron, between her finger and thumb.

"Please, sir, the postman has just left it."

"All right, Katy. Now then," he added as the door closed behind Katy's substantial figure, "let's see what my unknown correspondent has to say. A black seal, eh? Not having any relations to lose I am not alarmed at the prognostic."

He broke the seal and glanced leisurely over the short, business-like communiacation within, with a face that varied from incredulous surprise to sudden gladness.

"Am I dreaming?" he murmured, rubbing his eyes and shaking himself as if to insure complete possession of his senses. "No, I'm wide awake and in my right mind; its no delusion—no part of my weakening vision. But who would ever suppose that old Thomas Mortimer, whom I havn't seen since I was a boy of sixteen, and picked him out of the river half dead from cramp and fright, would die and leave me all his money? Why, I'm not the shadow of a relation; but then I never heard the old man had any kith or kin, so that I can't imaging any harm in taking advantage of his old freak. Rich—am I really rich? Oh, Edith, Edith!"

He clasped both hands over his eyes, sick and giddy with the thought that the lovely, far-off star of his adoration would be brought to him at last by the magnet, gold. All these years of patient waiting were to be bridged over by the strange old miser's bequest, and he might claim Edith now.

How full of heart sunshine were the weeks that flitted over the head of the aceepted lover, brightened by Edith's smile, made beautiful by the soft radiance of Edith's love. There was only one shadow—the impreceptible touch of distrust and suspicion with which stern old Dr. Wyllis regarded his future son-in-law. Ah, he feared to trust his only child to the keeping of any man who had not been proved in the fiery furnace of trial.

It was precisely a week before the day appointed for the wedding, as the soft lights, veiled by shades of glass, were just lighted in Dr. Wyllis' drawing room, where Edith sat among her white roses and heliotrope, working on a bit of cambric ruffle and singing to herself. She was a slender, beautiful girl, with violet eyes, a blue-veined forehead, and glossy, abundant curls of that pale gold that old painters love to portray.

"I wonder if Mortimer Place is so very lovely?" she said to a silver-haired lady who sat opposite. "Phil is going to take me there when we return from our wedding tour; he says it is the sweetest place a poe.'s fancy can devise, with fountains and shrubberies and delicate corses. Oh, shall we not be happy there?"

She started with a bright, sudden blush, for even while the words were trembling on her lips Philip Acre came into the room, his face looking troubled, yet cheerful withal. Mrs. Wyllis, with an arch nod at her niece, disappeared into the perfumed prospective of the conservatory, leaving the lovers to themselves.

"You are looking grave, Philip," said Edith, as he bent over and kissed her cheek.

"And I am feeling so, darling. I have a very unpleasant disclosure to make to-night—our marriage must be postponed indefinitely."

"Philip!—for what reason?"

"To enable me, by diligent labor at my profession, to realize sufficient means to support you, dearest, in a manner satisfactory to your father's expectations and my own wishes."

"But, Philip, I thought—"

"You thought me heir to Thomas Mortimer's wealth. So I was, Edith, a few hours since, but I have relinquished all claim to it now. When I accepted the bequest I was under the impression that no living heir existed. I learned to-day that a distant cousin—a woman—is still living, although, my lawyer tells me, in ignorance of her relationship with Thomas Mortimer. Of course I shall transfer the property to her immediately."

"But, Philip, the will has made it legally yours."

"Legally it has; but, Edith, could I reconcile it with my ideas of truth and honor to avail myself of old Mortimer's fanciful freak at this woman's expense? I might take the hoarded wealth, but should never respect myself again could I dream of legally defrauding the rightful heir. Nay, dearest, I may lose name and wealth, but I would rather die than suffer a single stain on my honor as a Christian gentleman."

"You have done right, Philip," said Edith, with sparkling eyes. "We will wait, and hope on, happy in loving one another more dearly than ever. But who is she—what is her name?"

"That's just what I didn't stay to inquire. I will write to my lawyer to ask these questions, and to direct that a deed of conveyance be instantly made out; and then, darling—" His lips quivered a moment, yet he manfully completed the sentence: "Then I will begin the battle of life over again."

And Edith's loving eyes told him what she thought of his noble self-abnegation—a sweet testimonial.

"Humph!" said Dr. Wyllis, polishing his eye-glasses magisterially with a crimson silk handkerchief. "I didn't suppose that young fellow had so much stamina about him—a very honorable thing to do, Edith. I have never felt exactly sure about Phil Acre being worthy of you before—"

"Papa!"

"But my mind is made up now. When is he coming again?"

"This evening," faltered Edith, the violet eyet softly drooping.

"Tell him, Edith, that he may have you next Wednesday just the same as ever. And as for law practicing—why, there's time enough for that afterward. Child, don't strangle me with your kisses—keep them for Phil."

He looked after his daughter with eyes that were strangely dim.

"Tried, and not found wanting," he murmured, instinctively.

* * * * *

The perfume of orange blossoms had died away, the glimmer of pearls and satin were hidden in velvet caskets and traveling trunks, and Mr. and Mrs. Acre, old married people of a month's duration, were driving along a country road in the amber glow of a glorious June sunset.

"Hallo! which way is Thomas going?" said Philip, leaning from the window, as the carriage turned out of the main road.

"I told him the direction to take, Phil," said Edith, with bright, sparkling eyes. "Let me have my own way just for once. We are going to our new home."

"Are we?" said Phil, with a comical grimace. "It is to be love in a cottage, I suppose?"

"Wait until you see, sir," said Mrs. Acre, pursing the little rosebud of a mouth. And Phil waited dutifully.

"Where are we?" he asked in astonishment, when the carriage drew up in front of a stately pillard portico which seemed to be not unfamiliar to him. "Surely this is Mortimer Place!"

"I shouldn't be surprised if it was," said Dr. Wyllis, emerging from the doorway. "Walk in, my boy—come Edith. Well, how do you like your new home?"

"Our new home?" repeated Phil. "I do not understand you, sir."

"Why, I mean your little wife yonder is the sole surviving relative of Thomas Mortimer, although she never knew it until this morning. Her mother was old Mortimer's cousin, but an absurd quarrel had caused a cessation of intercourse between the two branches of the family. I was aware of the fact all along, but I wasn't sorry to avail myself of the opportunity of seeing what kind of stuff you were made of, Phil Acre. And now, as the deed of conveyance isn't made out yet, I do not suppose your lawyer need trouble himself about it. The heiress won't quarrel with you, I'll be bound."

Phil Acre's cheeks flushed, and then grew pale with strong, hidden emotion, as he looked at his fair wife, standing beside him, the sunset turning her bright hair to coils of shining gold, and he reflected how unerringly the hand of Providence had straightened out the tangled web of destiny.

Out of darkness had come light!

A High Toned Young Lady.

Aristocratic Nations among which are some Good Points Worthy of Imitation.

It is strange how differently the barbarism of the South and the civilization of the North look upon the same matters. Now the Pointdexter-Cottell pretty-foot case in Richmond is a fair type of thousands of such silly cases all over the South. Yesterday I asked one of the belles of Fifth Avenue if she allowed a shoe clerk to put on her shoes.

"Why of course I do," she said, "and lace them up too. That is what a shoe clerk is for. Only a silly woman with country ideas, or a common woman who looks upon the clerk as a probable sweetheart, would object to a shoe clerk putting on her shoes. Every well-bred lady in New York expects the clerk to lace a new pair of shoes.

"But suppose the shoe clerk should remark *'you have a pretty foot'* or *'your foot is small'* would you be indignant?"

"Certainly not. *I should consider the remark the same as if a servant had made it.* Why, if one of our young ladies should color up or feel indignant at a simple remark like that from a shoe clerk, we would all say that she put herself on an equality with him. If this Miss Cottell, of Richmond, had been a true lady, to the manor born, she would never have made such a silly fool of herself; and if her lover, Pointdexter, had not been a harum-scarum goose, *without true gentlemanly instincts,* he would not have killed Mr. Curtis, the simple and innocent shoe clerk."

"Do you allow a young gentleman clerk to put on a new kid glove?"

"Yes. In Paris the glove clerk always puts on a new glove for you. While I would not allow a young gentleman friend to put on my glove I consider it highly proper for a glove clerk to do it. Now the trouble down in Richmond was caused by Miss Cottell's silliness. *When she got mad at Curtis she acknowledged his actual superiority. Whenever a lady quarrels with a servant she places herself on an equality with that servant. Ladies or gentlemen are always polite to inferiors. I always bow to my dressmaker or milliner. If I 'cut' any one it is an equal. If I quarrel with any one it is an equal, not a servant."*

"Suppose a gentleman at a party in your own set should squeeze your hand in the Lancers, what would you do?"

"Now that is a different thing. If he were an intimate friend I would take it as a joke. If he were my lover I should return it; but if he were a casual acquaintance, and I thought he squeezed my hand impudently, I would cut him dead. I shouldn't tell any one, but the man should suffer a silent punishment."

"Would you go back to the same clerk thee times as did Miss Cottell, if he had said your foot was pretty?"

"Yes, if I had business there. If his remarks offended me I should tell him to please make no remark. I shouldn't have gone to my lover with a silly story. The fact is, this whole Richmond foolishness occurred among common, ill-bred people, not familiar with the usages of good society," and then my aristocratic young lady buttoned up her ten-button kids and prepared for a promenade.—*Eli Perkins in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

In a leading church in the diocese of Huron, Canada West, there has of late been some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of gas, through a defect in the main, or other cause. The manager at the gas-works sent a boy to the church with instructions to see the sexton and ascertain whether they were getting enough light. The boy arrived after service had commenced, and, not seeing the sexton, walked boldly up the aisle and accosted the rector, who was reading the sesvice, and asked, in a frank and perfectly audible tone: "Say, boss, how are ye off for gas?" The answer was not heard, but there were reasons why most of the congregation indulged in a smile.

Speech of Hon. C. T. Alexander

On the Store Order Bill, Delivered in the State Senate, Thursday, April 17, 1879.

MR. PRESIDENT: The two great moving forces that have made this country all that it is, are capital and labor. Under our beneficent form of free government these two forces have been moving together for the the general improvement and development of the wonderful natural resources with which nature has so bountifully endowed this great country. For many years they worked harmoniously together, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, accomplishing results that have astonished the world in the development of the capabilities of our people. One portion of our people have, by tact and good management, accumulated property, which we are taught to call capital. Another portion of our people, less fortunate, have struggled, and are still struggling, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, which we are taught to call labor. Each and every man, originally, is supposed to have started in life with the same endowment of nature, to wit, the right to earn his bread by labor, which was his original capital.

In the organization of our government, our forefathers, recognizing the right of all men to a fair start in the race of life, declared that all men are created equal, and endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. So far, therefore, as the fundamental law of the land is concerned, the whole people have had a fair chance in the race for that fortune which so many erroneously conceive to be the acme of happiness. Many have lagged behind in this race. Some have far outstripped their fellows. We still find them struggling along all the way from the starting point to the end of the journey. Some are clothed in rags, others in purple and fine linen. Some live, as it were, upon husks, others upon milk and honey. Some toil from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof, and gain but a poor subsistence; others toil not, and yet live in luxury, with all the good things of the world at their command. This order of things is so established, in the economy of the world, by the fiat of the Almighty, and no human power can change it. All men cannot be rich. All men cannot be equally powerful; and if, by legislation, it were possible to make an equal division of accumulated wealth among all our people, the equality could not be maintained for a day—some will be frugal, some will be thriftless. Those who are frugal will accumulate wealth; those who are thriftless will spend it.

The common desire of all men is to live with ease, with all the comforts of life at their command. Human nature is never satisfied, and the comforts of life are insufficient to satisfy our longing, craving nature. We must have more, and on we go, struggling for more and more, never satisfied until death—the inevitable lot of all men—commands a halt, and then what good? What worth the efforts—the struggles of mind and body, sleepless nights and toil by day—what the value of accumulated wealth? An undertaker's wagon, a coffin, mourning friends, a concourse of people, a hole in the ground, and you are buried from sight at once, and in a few days from memory; and the world goes on without you just as well as though you never had existed. Why, then, the struggle of life for wealth? Nature wills it so, and we cannot help it; this state of things has ever been so, and so it will continue.

All men are engaged in the same struggle of life—each one striving for more, and in the eagerness with which they pursue the phantom wealth they often elbow and gouge and trip one another. They jockey each other on the track. Their neighbors say they cheat. Some people say they are dishonest. Those who fall behind and are beaten in the race say that the race was unfair, and the second best claims the stakes. Will it ever be otherwise? Can legislation prevent it? I claim to understand somewhat of the condition of the laboring man, and can sympathize with him in his struggles of life, and I will do for him all I can to help him on in his journey. If there is any load upon his shoulders that he ought not to bear, I will lift it off if I can. Can I do it by voting for this bill as it stands, without my amendment? Capital and labor are not in conflict with each other, as is so frequently alleged by the politician and the demagogue—capital is essential to labor, and labor is essential to capital. The one cannot get along without the other. Why, because labor is capital and capital is the fruit of labor. Labor is the tree, capital is the ripened fruit. The fruit cannot exist without the stalk, and the stalk in the nature of things, must produce the fruit (unless it be a barren stalk, of which it is said it shall be cut down and cast into the fire). The laboring man who tills the soil or digs the treasures of nature from the bowels of the earth, or who by long training learns to direct his hands in the manipulation of of nature's treasures and bring them out from the crudeness of nature into articles of use, supplying the comforts and necessities of man, deserves the highest praise. Why? Because he fulfills the highest destiny of man, in that he masters the secrets of nature and converts them to the use of man—creates capital. Labor is the foundation of capital, but shall it be said that labor shall destroy capital? Shall the father destroy his offspring? Shall there even be a conflict between them? Educated labor does not desire it; capital does not desire it. Who does? The demagogue.

Is there any real conflict between them? We hear from all sides that capital invested in industrial pursuits does not bring to its owners a sufficient recompense. Many of our iron furnaces are idle; our foundries and our machine shops and planing mills are standing still; our coal operators complaining that they can make no profits; the laboring men who work in these several branches of industry complain that they are insufficiently paid—both sides are telling the truth—neither capital or labor are receiving the returns they did during what we call "flush times." What shall we do? If labor demands more of capital, and capital grants it, then capital will suffer. If labor demands so much of capital that it cannot stand it, then capital will shut itself up and refuse to employ labor—then what? Capital cannot be compelled to employ labor, and labor can have nothing to do without capital. Thus we see that one is dependent upon the other, and both must live and tarive together, or both must suffer. It is said by some that capital oppresses labor, and that labor must be protected by law.

Others say that labor oppresses capital, and demands of it more than it can pay. That both allegations are sometimes true, I have no doubt. Capitalists invest their money in industrial pursuits expecting to make a profit on their investment—for their labor and the risk of their capital—whose capital is his muscles and training in his art, expects a profit and a return for it—its value depending upon its being well directed by an intelligent understanding, the more skilled labor commanding the higher price. That the capitalist often takes advantage of the laborer is doubtless true—that the laborers sometimes take advantage of their employees is equally true. Is it possible by legislation to prevent either one from imposing upon the other? This is not pretended, but it is alleged on the part of labor that in some industrial pursuits a system of paying the wages of labor in orders on a store or stores has been introduced, and that the merchants are in the habit of charging exhorbitant prices for their goods and that in this way the laboring man is deprived of a portion of his hard-earned wages; this is no doubt true in many cases, and is an evil. It is not confined to company stores or stores owned by the employees of labor—but most all stores upon whom orders are drawn, charge more for goods sold upon orders than they do for cash. Why? Because an order is not money—it is a letter of credit and the merchant who receives it parts with his goods, which cost him money, and is compelled to wait months for his pay.

Our toiling farmers, as a general rule, have no money from spring to fall; they employ labor at lower figures than any other branch of industry, and are compelled to pay their hired men with an order on a country store, at least to furnish him with his necessaries in this way. The merchant waits upon the farmer to reimburse him until his crops are harvested and put to market. The merchant must charge more for his goods sold in this way than if sold for cash, or he would fail in business. If the farmer was by law compelled at all times to pay cash for his labor, he could not do it, and would be compelled to leave all work he could not do himself undone. The farm laborers would have no work, and would have to starve or be supported by public charity. The production of the necessaries of life would be diminished, and the cost to the consumer necessarily increased, which would operate severely upon laborers engaged in other pursuits.

But it is said that the proposed law of the Senator from Fayette does not apply to any industry except the manufactures of iron and steel and the mining of coal. This is true, but why should it be so? Why single out these three industrial pursuits from among the hundreds of others? Why not include the farmer, the founder, the machine-shop man, the miller, the lumberman, the axe-maker, the factory man, the grocer, the baker, the lime burners, the merchants themselves, who pay their store boys and clerks with store goods? Why not include all branches of industry in which labor is employed? If labor must be protected against capital, let all labor and all capital be treated alike. Is it because the manufacture of iron and steel and the mining of coal are more profitable than any other branches of industry? This cannot be pretended—too many of our furnaces are standing idle for this to be asserted, and every person who knows anything about the manufacture of iron knows that no branch of industry is at this moment more depressed. It is asserted by parties in my district, engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron, whom I know to be honorable and truthful men, that if it were not for their stores and the order system, as adopted and in use by them, that they would be compelled to stop their works and thus throw out of employment all of the men employed. Valentines & Co., engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron near Bellefonte, for more than twenty years prior to 1876 had no store, but paid their men in cash at the end of every week. At the end of that year the footing of their accounts showed an actual loss. They were not disposed to run their works at a loss, and there was but one of three things to do—first, to stop their works and leave all their men to shift for themselves; or, second, to reduce their wages and thus bring the cost of the production within the market value. This they did not like to do, as the wages were already so low that the men could do no more than live, so they hit upon a third plan.

They found that they were paying out in money to their employees about one hundred thousand dollars per year. That their men spent all this money with the merchants in the purchase of goods, and that these merchants were making a profit of fifty per cent. upon their money, which, if they could retain, they could afford to run their works. They therefore called a meeting of their principal men and made the proposition, which was agreed to by them, that they would start a store and agree to furnish them goods at the same prices charged by other merchants for the same kind and quality of goods. That they would only require their employees to take orders on their store for the merchandise they needed, and that all their savings would be paid in money. Their store business has been very successful, they have a large and growing custom outside of their employees. They also say that some of their employees, who for twenty years under the cash system accumulated nothing, now have growing balances to their credit. I have heard no complaints from any of these men, but I have heard complaints by outside parties—by other merchants who have, of course, lost the custom of these men, and a few laboring men who have received these orders second hand; I have not heard complaints from any of the employees of any of the other iron manufacturers. I presented a petition several weeks ago, signed by about sixty citizens of two townships remote from these iron works, where the principal industry is lumbering, who complain of the order system as practiced in their neighborhood, and pray for the passage of a law, general in its term, applicable to all parties. I have also heard complaints from a few of the employees in some of our coal mines, who say they are compelled to take orders on the company stores where they are compelled to pay more for goods than they can buy them for at other stores. I have no doubt but that some of these complaints are founded upon facts, and if legislation would reach these cases, without doing an injury to both capital and labor in other localities, where there is no complaint or abuse, I would gladly support it. This law would reach the innocent as well as the guilty. But this legislation, as proposed in the bill as it reads without my amendment, is special in its character, being only applicable to three branches of industry, leaving all others untouched, and, as I believe, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Section seven, article three, of the Constitution, provides that the General Assemply shall not pass any local or special law * * * * * changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding, or inquiring before court, aldermen, justice of the peace, * * * * or regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing. This proposed law may not be local in its character as it applies to three branches of industry in all the counties of the State, in which they are conducted, and is therefore general as to the business to which it refers, but is it not special as it applies to three particular branches of industry? What did the framer of the Constitution mean by the use of the words local or special in the connection in which they are here used? We must gather their meaning by the same rules we would apply in the interpretation of a statute.

But whether it be unconstitutional or not, is not the policy of such a law bad? All men are equal before the law, and each man should be left free to make his own contracts in his own way, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. All laws in restraint of legitimate trade are obnoxious; all laws that seek to interpose a barrier to the making of legitimate contracts are in restraint of trade, and an unwarranted interference with the rights of citizenship. This act seeks to protect a class of our citizens against their own contracts, and, after they have made them, to declare them null and void. If it be right to protect abor against capital, it would be equally right to, by law, protect capital against labor, and to say, by law, that it shall be a misdemeanor for a man to refuse to work, and to compell him to work when he was unwilling. Neither would be right. If labor would thrive, it must do it by industry, frugality and thrift. No law can do for it what it will not do for itself.

The amendment I have proposed does not interfere with the right of capital and labor to contract with the right of capital and labor to contract with each other, and it makes the order that may be issued in payment of labor, buy as much as would that much money. It is right and proper to go this far in the interest of labor. To go further would prove, in the end, an injury and a wrong to the laboring man instead of being a benefit to him. This ought to satisfy labor, and, at the same time, it is just to capital.

I call the attention of the Senators to the seventh section of the third article of the Constitution, in which it says, "the General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law," referring to different things, but the point to which I wish to call attention is that it shall not pass any local or special law" regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing." Now, it may be said that this is not a local law. That I admit, because in its provisions it applies to these three industries, wherever

they may be situated in this State. But is it not special? What is the meaning intended to be conveyed by the use of these two words "local or special." That the word "special" has not the same signification as the word local is evident, or it would not have been used in this connection.

As I understand it, a special law is a law that is not general, that applies to certain portions of a class instead of to all that come within that class; and this law applies to three industrial pursuits instead of being applicable to all branches of industry where labor is employed, and therefore the law is special, not local, in its character, but it is special in its features, and therefore prohibited. It says that no local or special law shall be passed * * * regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing. Now, this act, as it stands, is a proposition to regulate mining and manufacturing; it regulates trade, regulates labor; it undertakes to say what contract the laborer shall make with his employer, and it prescribes penalties for the violation of the provisions of the act, and makes it special in its character, and is in direct opposition to those provisions of the Constitution.

Now, so far as I am concerned myself, I am as anxious as any Senator on this floor to relieve the laboring man of the burdens under which he suffers from day to day, and if there is anything that can be done within the limits of the Constitution with a due regard to the rights of others, capital as well as labor, I will join hand in hand with any Senator upon this floor and go as far as he. But this will not accomplish that purpose. It will not reach the end sought, and if it is passed I verily believe that unless those engaged in the manufacturing of charcoal iron are permitted to make this profit out of their goods instead of allowing the profit to go into the hands of others, who give labor to no man, who are intermediate men in society, who create no wealth, who only accumulate from the profits of labor, and if that money is allowed to go into other hands and manufacturing industries are compelled to pay cash from week to week, it will not be two months until every one of them will be stopped, and the laboring man will be out of employment and he will have to go elsewhere, he will have to become a tramp and search for work in some other place, and it seems to me that this bill could be so amended as to render it unobjectionable or nearly so, and if I had been present when this bill was on third reading, I should have made this amendment. I will indicate the amendment, and then I shall ask to reconsider the vote by which this bill passed third reading, in order to introduce this amendment. If Senators will pay attention so that they will understand exactly what I propose to accomplish, I think they will agree to the proposition. I propose to move to strike out all of the act after the enacting clause, and to insert as follows:

"That every corporation, co-partnership, firm or individual doing any business within this Commonwealth in which laborers are employed shall pay their laborers or employees at stated periods in money or merchandise or other commodity, as may be agreed upon between the parties at the time of the contract of hiring and in accordance with the terms thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any corporation, co partnership, firm or individual, doing business as aforesaid, to knowingly and willfully charge their employees more or a greater price for any article of merchandise furnished than that at which the same article and quality of merchandise is sold at for cash in the same town or neighborhood by other merchants or others trading in such articles. That it shall be unlawful for any retail merchant doing business in this Commonwealth to receive any order that may be drawn upon him for the payment of labor at less than its face value, or to discount the same, or to furnish store goods or merchandise therefor, charging a greater or higher price for the same than he would sell the same quality of goods at for cash, or than the same quality of goods or merchandise can be purchased at for cash in the same town or neighborhood. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars for each offense, and shall refund to the party whom such goods or merchandise shall have been sold the difference between the price charged and the cash price thereof."

The first section I propose to introduce prevents companies and company stores from selling goods at a greater price than they can be purchased at for cash at other stores in the neighborhood.

The second section of the bill reaches another class in the community, people who are simply merchants, who are not engaged in manufacturing, and upon whom orders are drawn by farmers, lumbermen, machine shopmen, planing mill men, and manfuacturing enterprises of all kinds. These orders are drawn upon them, and the second section is intended to reach that class of our people, and to prevent them from selling upon orders drawn upon them at a greater price than they would have received for their goods if they had been paid for them in cash, and it reaches that class of our community and puts everybody on a par, everybody on the same footing, on the same plane. It recognizes the principle that underlies our institutions, to wit: the freedom of all our people to make such contracts as they please, so long as they do not interfere with any positive law or the rights of others. But no law should be passed, unless based upon the soundest policy, restricting their right to so contract.

Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which this bill passed third reading.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration upon the estate of David Weaver, deceased, late of the borough of Bellefonte, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is given to persons in debt to said estate that payment must be made, and those having claims against said estate should present the same to

SUSAN WEAVER,
JAMES C. WEAVER,
Administrators.

Bellefonte, March 28, 1879. 14-6t

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas my wife, Mrs. Harriet Straw, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contraction unless compelled by law. URIAH STRAW.

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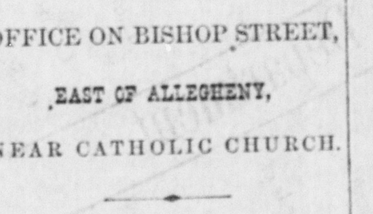
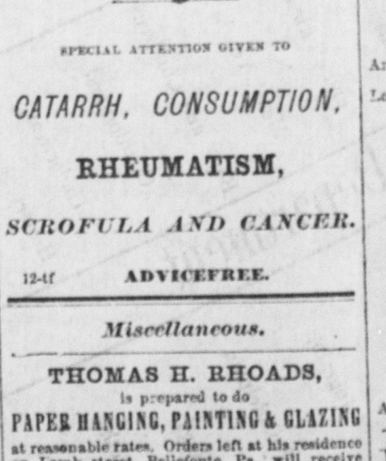
ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.
The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 251y





Bunnell & Aikns.---Music Store.

BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE

PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

Repairing and Tuning Done in the Best Manner.

PIANOS.
CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

ORGANS.
ESTEY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, - - - - - $150.00.
9-STOP ORGANS, 2 FULL SETS OF REEDS, ONLY - - - 55.00.—Regular price, $270.00.
13- " " 3 " " " " - - 75.00, " " 340.00.

This Organ has the Grand Organ Knee-Swell.

Second-hand Organs as low as $25.00. *Second-hand Pianos as low as $50.00.*

Violins and Accordeons from $2 Upwards. Piano and Organ Instructors. Covers and Stools.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
SEWING MACHINES.

New Domestic, $30.00
New White, 25.00.
New St. John, 25.00.
New Improved Singer, $22.50.
New Improved Howe, 22.50.
Second-hand Machines as low as $5.00.

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled. No agents employed. The buyers get the agents' profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

vol 11-8-tf BUNNELL & AIKENS, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 10, 1878:

	WINTER.	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 00 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 20 a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	" Williamsport	2 20 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	" Williamsport	7 25 p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	8 40 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a m
	arr at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
	" Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 45 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.
DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Confectionery.

CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,
—AT THE—
Bishop Street Bakery,
is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.
An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me
8 33-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.
BELLEFONTE
PATENT WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
5 46a812-tf.

Jewelry.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO
902 CHESTNUT ST. 902
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Fancy Goods
HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT NOW READY.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATE, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1y

Advertising Agencies.

TO ADVERTISERS.

George P. Rowell & Co.'s
SELECT LIST
—OF—
LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. It is not a CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch our weeks in the entire list is $635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. Lists sent on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square,) New York. 10 33 1y

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
ADVERTISING
To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.

OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER,
10 33 1y 10 Spruce St., New York

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4t

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address, F. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. 17-4w

THE BEST IN THE WORLD
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
WHITE SEWING MACHINE
$1500
CASH TO AGENTS
SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT
WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS
BEWARE of BOGUS DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS
NOTICE our GENUINE NUMBER on SHUTTLE RACE-PLATE.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Additional Local Matters.

Council Meeting.

The regular meeting of Council was held on Monday night. Present: Messrs. Humes, in the chair, Ardell, Crider, Harper, Hoffer, Reynolds and Shortlidge.

Mr. Reynolds, chairman of the Street Committee, reported that few persons had paid attention to the notice to make and repair their pavements. Mr. Reynolds also reported the High street bridge in need of extraordinary repairs.

Mr. Shortlidge, chairman of the Water Committee, said that the reservoir had been cleaned; that several dead animals had been found near to but not in the reservoir.

Mr. Ardell, of Fire and Police Committee, reported the hose of the Logan company in bad condition; that Undine hose is not quite as poor as Logan; that about 500 feet would be needed. An offer from a hose manufacturing company had been received, but others would be obtained.

The B. E. V. R. R. would not pay for maintaining a policeman at the depot; that the chief had agreed to give it his attention for $5 per month.

Nuisance Committee have ordered the removal of several outhouses on Spring Creek.

The petition of Daniel McGinley and D. K. Tate for grade for pavement at Mrs. Lane's property, on Lamb street, was referred to Street Committee.

The bond of Jos. Schnell, Overseer, for $4,000, with S. A. Brew and A. G. Curtin as bondsmen, was approved.

Henry Montgomery was elected Chief of Police, with Richard Morgan as assistant, upon Chief Burgess' recommendation. Salary to be fixed at next meeting.

The Fire and Police Committee were authorized to act on the hose question.

Messrs. Duncan, Hale & Co. have agreed to furnish all the rights and privileges of the big spring for $5,000. Solicitor ordered to report as to the position of the borough in relation to that water power.

—Messrs. H. A. McKee and Frank Chamberlain, Esqs., were admitted to practice in the courts of Centre county on Wednesday of last week. Mr. McKee is a graduate from the office of Alexander & Bower, and Mr. Chamberlain from the office of A. O. Furst, Esq. These young men are well read in the law, and we have no doubt as to their success. Here's to you, gentlemen.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deodorising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

New Advertisements.---Dry Goods.

—SECOND GRAND—

SPRING OPENING

AT THE

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE

DRY GOODS STORE.

:o:

I have just returned from New York, after having purchased an immense stock of goods for cash, at lower prices than ever, of which I will give my patrons the benefit, and wish to call your attention to the special inducements I am offering in the following lines:

Dress Goods, Latest Novelties,
Silks, Black and Colored,
Napkins and Towels,
Carpets and Shawls,
Domestic Goods of Every Description,
Trimmings, Notions,
Ribbons, Ties,
Corsets, Hosiery,
Gloves, Underwear,
White Goods, Table Linens,
Millinery Goods, &c.

☞My goods are all marked in plain figures, and the prices I will guarantee the lowest in the county.☜

An Early Call at the BEE HIVE is Solicited.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

J. H. BAULAND.

12-tf My Motto is One Price, and the Very Lowest; the Best of Goods and no Misrepresentations.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The firm of Wolfe, Potter & Co., at Snow Shoe, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of all parties. The books of the firm will be left at the office of Sommerville, Crider & Co. for settlement. John A. Wolfe, a member of the old firm, will be there to attend to the business of settling all accounts.

WOLFE, POTTER & CO.

Snow Shoe, May 1, 1879.

NOTE.—The business will be continued at the old stand by John S. Sommerville & Son and P. B. Crider & Son, under the firm name of Sommerville, Crider & Co. 19-3t

LETTING.—Proposals for building stone abutments for a bridge across the Bald Eagle Creek at Milesburg, will be received by the county commissioners until 12 o'clock M., June 2nd, 1879. Specifications can be seen at their office in Bellefonte, Pa. The contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

ANDREW GREGG,
GEO. SWAB,
19-4w J. DUNKLE,
Commissioners.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON. Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next regular meeting of the Board of Pardons for the pardon of Charles Miller, convicted of assault and battery at the January sessions last.

19 3t JNO. G. LOVE
Att'y for Charles Miller.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the planing mill firm of Laird, Foutz & Bartley is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm have been left in the hands of Messrs. H. W. Foutz and D. Bartley for settlement.

LAIRD, FOUTZ & BARTLEY.

Bellefonte, Pa., May 1, 1879.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.

19 3t H. W. FOUTZ.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testementary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Pennington, deceased, late of Patton township, Centre county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

J. S. FREDERICKS, Fleming, P. O.,
JAMES CRUST, Filmore, P. O.,
April 25, 1879. 18-6t Executors.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Nos. 111 and 113 N'th Broad Street (above Arch)

PHILAD'A.

Opposite Academy of Fine Arts; three squares from Academy of Music; one square from Public Buildings and Masonic Temple.

18-1y JOEL HUTTON, Proprietor.

Doll's Boot & Shoe Store.

Home Industry! Home Industry!!

A VISIT TO THE NEW FARMERS'

BOOT & SHOE STORE

is sufficient to convince everybody that it is the

CHEAPEST AND MOST RELIABLE PLACE IN TOWN.

IT IS NOT SURPASSED IN STYLES AND MATERIALS. THE BEST AND LATEST STYLES OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS

AND SLIPPERS, CAN BE BOUGHT AT

LOUIS DOLL'S,

17-3m BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE.

THE KEYSTONE STORE,

Reynolds' Opera House,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

Grand Opening,

April 1st,

1879.

Fancy Goods Department.
Cashmeres, Black Silks, Summer Silks, Alpacas, Brocaded Silks, Corded Dress Goods, Diagonals and Merinos, Broge Shawls, and all colors Summer Shawls. Cheap.

Notion Department.
Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Light and Colored, Ladies' and Gents' Hose, Dress Buttons, Fringes, Ladies' Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

Clothing Department.
Collars, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, White Shirts, Suspenders, and all kinds of Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens' Clothing and Underwear, Hosiery.

Carpet Department.
Fine Tapestries, Body Brussels, Dobbson's, Ingrain, Philadelphia Rags, and all other styles of Carpet.

CARPETS A SPECIALTY.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

New Advertisements.

NATIONAL LIFE.

is the title of a new Pamphlet of 72 pages. It contains the biography of all the **Presidents** of the United States from **Washington to Hayes** with their portraits (19 in all) engraved expressly for this work, also 12 portraits of Canadian notabilities. The National Life will be sent to any address by mail, on receipt of 3 cent stamp Address,

19 4t H. R. SHEVENS, Boston, Mass.

WANTED!! A YOUNG MAN who can control the Boot and Shoe Business in this county. Address with references, J. H. VAN PASSEN, 509 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19 4t

Kansas Farms.

Improved Farms for sale at

LOW PRICES,

and unimproved railroad lands for sale cheap on long credit, by the general western emigration and real estate agency of the undersigned. Reliable information "how to go and where to go west," the best railroads to travel on at low rates of fare. Maps of lands furnished on personal application or by letter, including stamp, to

17-3m WM. SHORTLIDGE, Bellefonte, Pa.

LYON & CO. LYON & CO.

ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK
ARE SELLING OFF THEIR STOCK

AT COST! AT COST!

FOR the purpose of changing our business, we will offer our entire stock of goods at COST, and a great many goods that we have—a larger stock than we like—we shall sell BELOW COST. This is a chance to buy goods from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ever offered before.

LOOK AT THESE UNPARALLELED BARGAINS:

We have 200 dozen of Full regular made Children's Hose, worth from $5 to $7 per cozen, which we have placed on our counters at	10 CENTS PER PAIR
2,500 yards of Embroidery	AT COST
Large line of Towels and Napkins	AT COST
Largest stock of Corsets in the Country	AT COST
1, 2, 3 and 4 Button Kid Gloves, just received	AT COST
10,000 yards of Linen, Torchon, Valenciennes, Russian and Collar Laces and Insertings	AT COST
500 gross of Pearl, Vegetable, Ivory and Silk Dress Buttons, best quality,	AT COST
Large line of Irish Linens, bought at bankrupt sale last fall	AT COST
Large line of Curtain Laces, all new designs	AT COST
Ruchings, Ruffings—our entire stock of Dress Goods	AT COST
Ladies' Coats, Spring Shawls, Black and Colored Silks	AT COST

CLOTHING. WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR FINE STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, *at Cost.* CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK is full and complete in every line, and a great many goods that we have received for the Spring Trade, which we purchased before we contemplated changing our business, will also be sold AT COST.

18-tf LYON & CO.

Amusements---Circus and Menagerie.

TELL IT TO THE WORLD!

That in view of the depressed state of the times, and that every man, woman and child may have an opportunity of seeing the largest and best Exhibition on this continent, we have reduced the Entrance Fee from FIFTY CENTS to

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

—TO—

BATCHELLER & DORIS'

GREATEST

Rail Road Show

ON EARTH!

Will Exhibit at

BELLEFONTE, FRIDAY, MAY 16th, '79.

:o:

Museum, Menagerie, Circus and Caravan.

A TRAIN OF

40 Palace Animal Cars, Passenger & Sleeping Coaches

25 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL!

VAST MENAGERIES!

Containing all the most valuable and rare representatives of the Zoological Kingdom.

CONSOLIDATED MUSEUMS!

Having within their spacious limits a comprehensive and exhaustive collection of Wonderful Curiosities, Automatic and Mechanical. Life-Like Figures are unsurpassed and complete. FIELD AVIARY! Replete with Language, Gifted and Song Birds. Never before has there been such a Congress of the Feathered Tribe.

Colossal Circus!

Presenting the most Brilliant Lights of the Arenic and Gymnastic World.

"EMPRESS," the Largest Elephant in the Universe,

Most thoroughly trained, and cost more than any Twelve Elephants. More than double the amount of attraction and novel features are to be seen in this Mammoth Tented Exhibition than any other now traveling.

ALL FOR 25 CENTS ADMISSION.

AND EXHIBITED UNDER

8 CENTRE POLE TENTS, 8

Comfortably seating 8,000 persons, presenting a Scene of Beauty and Grandeur never excelled when lighted by the recently perfected

ELECTRIC LIGHT!

Twelve Hundred Elegantly-Cushioned Opera Chairs, Twenty-five cents extra.

A GRAND ANIMAL AND ARENIC ENTREE AND REALISTIC

MARDI-GRAS FESTIVAL!

Preceded by a Superb MUSICAL BRIGADE of THIRTY PIECES Every Morning at 10 O'clock.

A Mile of Gorgeously Accoutred and Panoplied Retainers, Knights, Cavaliers, Beautiful Ladies, Chariots, Tableaux Cars, Museum, Repositories, Vans, Cages, Herd Elephants, Camels, Dromedaries, &c., &c.

Don't Fail to See it--Don't Forget it

This Show, in its Entirety, is Exhibited for

25 CENTS ADMISSION.

2 TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, Rain or Shine. 2

Doors Open at 1 and 7, Commences at 2 and 8 P. M.

REMEMBER THE DAY AND DATE!

WILL ALSO EXHIBIT AT

ALTOONA	May 12
TYRONE	May 13
CLEARFIELD	May 14
PHILIPSBURG	May 15
LOCK HAVEN	May 17
WILLIAMSPORT	May 19

S. & A. LOEB'S Page—Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SOUND ADVICE!

Have you bought your spring suit? Don't until you see Loebs'.

Have you bought your boy a suit? Don't until you see Loebs'.

Ladies, have you bought your spring dresses? Don't until you see Loebs'.

Ladies, have you bought your spring hats? Don't until you see Loebs'.

Ladies, have you bought your children's clothing? Don't until you see Loebs.'

Have you bought your carpets? Don't until you see Loebs.'

Have you bought your shoes? Don't until you see Loebs'.

In your every days' needs don't buy until you visit Loebs'.

Do you want a corset? Go to Loebs'.

Do you want hosiery? Go to Loebs'.

Do you want a new dress? Go to Loebs'.

Do you want a new carpet? Go to Loebs'.

Do you want a pair of shoes cheaper than at any other place? Go to Loebs'.

LOEBS ARE THE BOSS ARE THE BOSS CLOTHIERS!

Do you want anything? S. & A. Loeb can and will sell you it cheaper than any other dealer in Centre county. A thousand and one useful articles at five cents each. Don't fail to see our 5-cent counter.

14-3m

S. & A. LOEB.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Milking.

One would think that the subject of milking is sufficiently well understood at the present time without any further instructions with reference to it, but never was there a greater mistake made. Hundreds of dairymen begin to complain that their cows are drying up early while they have good feed and plenty of it. We w re talking with one of the leading dairymen with reference to the matter, the other day, and his opinion coincided with ours in this respect, and he cl imed that more cows were spoiled by being improperly handled than by poor food. To get the greatest yield of milk the cows should be milked regularly, quietly and thoroughly, yet quickly. Generally speaking, twice a day is often enough, but there are cases when it becomes necessary to milk three times, but these are comparatively rare. At six o'clock, morning and evening, is as near the right time, all things considered, as any. Milking should be done quietly, without any scolding or kicking or otherwise hurting or exciting the animal, and she will then h bitually come gladly for the operation, stand quietly and let down her full flow. It should be done thoroughly, as nearly as possible always by the same person. There is a great difference in milkers; some will get the last drop, while others will leave the richest part in the udder. It has been proved to the satisfaction of all good dairymen that the strippings will yield from ten to twenty per cent. more cream than the rest of the milk; how important it is then that the cow should be milked clean. Besides, if she is not made to yield all that she has daily, she will dry up sooner, and gradually fail in the quantity until it decreases perceptibly. Cows should never be hurriedly driven to and from the pasture as it agitates and heats the milk, if before milking, and tends to make them wild after the milk has been drawn. We had an opportunity of seeing the results of a change in the management of cows on Pleasant View Farm a short time ago. The proprietor, Mr. Southworth, met with a s vere accident which confined him to the house for nearly a week, during which time strangers were employed to attend the cows, and, although they were treated kindly, still it was different from their usual treatment, and the milk pail showed a much smaller yield, and the cows themselves became restless and refused to "give down" as formerly, although, as before stated, they were treated with the greatest kindness and milked by experienced hands. But when he was able to come to the barn again, the cows soon filled the pails as usual, and that, too, with no change of food.

One Grape Vine.

Every family occupying a dwelling, in country or village, and nearly every city resident, can have and should have at least one grape vine growing, not only to "sit under," but to eat the fruit of. Wherever there is, within reach of some sunshine, a bit of ground a foot or two wide and three or more feet long, there a vine may be planted, and trained for a long distance, on a fence, up the dwelling, on a trellis, or up a post. Its abundant green foliage is always grateful to the eye, especially among city walls, and its clusters of cooling, pleasant fruit need no advocate. The grape vine is one of the most uncomplaining, unfastidious and care-rewarding of plants. Keep standing water away from its feet, give it something to eat to make stems, leaves and fruit of, with some sunlight for part of the day, and it will go to work and keep at it, as long as you live. No food suits it better than a lot of bones, coarsely or finely broken, or whole ones if there be enough of them, mixed in with the soil. It will fasten a network of roots or rootlets upon every bit of bone and extract nutriment as long as there is a particle of it left. All the training it will need you can give in a few minutes before breakfast or after tea, once or twice a month. It will pay in pleasure, in foliage, in fruit.

Order the vine soon; it can come or go anywhere by mail; choose the place; as soon as the frost is well out of the ground dig it up a foot or more deep; mix in the soil a peck or more of crushed bones for each vine; those from the butcher, broken up with a hammer or ax-head, will answer. When the vine arrives, expose its roots as little as possible to the air; make a hole, set it as deep as it grew before; spread its roots out well each way; cover them with earth, and moisten if needed. That's all, until you need to train its shooting stems. (Our columns have told and will tell how that is done.) All the above is a very simple matter. Reader, if you have not done so, take our advice and plant at one grape vine this spring—better two, three, a dozen of them, if you have ground; plant at least one, whether you live on Fifth Avenue, or in the "wilds of Oregon." You will thank us for the exhortation not very long hence. The Concord variety is better than almost any other, will grow almost everywhere. The Delaware, Creveling and Eumelan, are excellent among other good and reliable kinds.—*American Agriculturist for April.*

Salsify.

Salsify is often called "oyster plant." We wish it wasn't, for many who live far in land do not like oysters, and the name prejudices these against one of the greatest delicacies of the garden. It is indeed a choice vegetable, but one within the reach of every one, as it requires no more care in cultivation than a parsnip. Its requirements are precisely those of the parsnip—a deep, rich soil and early sowing of fresh seed, the seed being quite uncertain if no of the growth of the previous season. Make the rows 15 inches apart and sow as soon as the soil is dry enough to work; the seed being long and narrow is not sown readily in a machine, and it is safer to sow by hand. The root is rarely over an inch through; to get the largest possible, thin to three or four inches and keep free of weeds.

Scorzonera, or "black salsify," is a related plant, grown in the same manner and for the same uses; the root has a darker exterior. By some the flavor of this is preferred—try both. Both are hardy, and if desired, a part of the crop may be left in the ground until spring, the winter's supply being stored like other roots. Uses: The roots are to be scraped and thrown into water at once, else they turn dark. They are cut into small pieces, stewed, and served with a sauce of butter thickened with flour; they are boiled whole until soft, then dipped into batter and fried, or are mashed after boiling, made into cakes which are dipped in batter and fried. They are also frequently used to make a soup, directions for which we will endeavor to give at the proper season in the "Household." It is surprising that so excellent a vegetable should be so little known, and we are quite sure that those who try it for the first time will thank us for bringing it to notice, and will not be without it thereafter.—*American Agriculturist for April.*

Sheep in Colorado.

Sheep raising is, as is well known, one of the most active industries of Colorado, and steadily growing in importance. The best information obtainable shows the number of sheep in that State to be about 2,000,000, valued on an average at $2.25 a head, or $4,500,000 in totality. Last year's wool clip was some 5,000,000 pounds, worth at an estimate of 17½ cents, $875,000, to which should be added 500,000 lambs, valued at $1.50 a head, or $750,000, making $1,625,000. During 1878, 30,000 sheep were driven in from California and 15,000 from New Mexico. The shipment of wool the coming season will be about 7,000,000 pounds, accounting, at last year's figures, to $1,225,000, exclusive of 75,000 lambs, which would bring $1,125,000, creating an income of $2,350,000 from sheep alone. In consequence of the long distance and the want of double decked cars, railway rates on sheep to the East have been so high that mutton cannot be shipped to any extent with profit. Thus far, sheep raising has been very remunerative, and it will probably be more so when conducted with ampler capital and experience. Men who embarked in the business eight or ten years ago lost money from their lack of practical knowledge, but they have since repaired their errors, and are now doing well.

Fertility of Eggs.

At a recent meeting of the Lancaster County Poultry Association, the following little colloquy took place in regard to the fertility of eggs:

Mr. Geyer sent a sitting of 14 eggs to the West last summer; they were divided; one half were set at once, and all hatched out, while the other half, set three weeks later, were all addled.

S. S. Warfel said pullet eggs were of uncertain fertility. He has hatched eggs five weeks old from old hens, but not from pullets.

F. R. Diffenderfer stated that many years ago, while fishing, he found four duck eggs in an almost ice cold running spring, where they had been laid by the ducks. He took them home, put them under a hen and they all hatched out. This he took as evidence that eggs could withstand quite a low temperature without having their fertility impaired.

W. J. Kafroth asked, "Are there not some eggs that will not hatch at all?"

John F. Reed answered the question by saying that four weeks ago he got a sitting of eggs from Massachusetts at a high price, and he got no chicks at all.

Gardens.

A correspondent, whose name and locality we omit by request, writes: "I have been looking about and figuring up, with this result: Around me there are twenty farms, averaging over 100 cultivated acres each, and not bad farms, either. Excluding the patches of early corn and potatoes, the total amount of space devoted to house gardening is less than one acre on the whole twenty farms—not one acre in 2,000! On two farms there are good gardens; on some hardly an apology for one. I have for the first time succeeded in getting up a small club of subscribers for the *American Agriculturist*. Can't you stir them up on the garden question?" This is a pretty hard report, but it partly applies in far too many localities. Still we can see that, though it goes slowly, the past ten years have shown an improvement, and we trust to see it more marked in the future. At all events, we shall work to this end.—*American Agriculturist.*

Mr. A. Tilden, of Morris, Ills., writes to the *Live Stock Journal* as follows in regard to spaying heifers: "We spay when the calf is from three days to three weeks old. We cut a slit, about one and a half inches in length, just forward of the bag. This is more convenient than in the side. I do not think there is any more risk to run in spaying a heifer at that age than in castrating a bull calf at the same age; in fact, in my calves the heifers do not mind the operation so much as the bulls after the second day. Sew up with stitching through the hide, and all that you cut through, using deep stitches like a letter x."

Regarding borers in peach trees, says the *Country Gentleman*, it is useful to heap a peck of dry slacked lime about the peach trees after the grubs had been picked out and before the earth is drawn back to the tree. The lime kills any grubs that may be left. If a live grub is thrown into the dry lime it wil soon die; this may be tried to satisfy any inquiring mind. Having used lime in this way in 1877, the writer found no borers at all in his trees in 1878, and therefore has confidence in this means of repressing the depredations of this pest.

In speaking of scratches in horses, a writer in the *Atlanta Constitution* says a very good remedy is to keep the lower part of the leg washed clean with castile soap, and apply a mixture of lard and gun powder. Another is to wash the sores thoroughly with warm water and castile soap, then rinse off with clean water; after this rub dry with a cloth. Then grate some carrots and bind them on the sores. Repeat t..is every day for four or five days.

Good-bye to the Maharajah at Jeypoor.

His highness gave us each a photograph of his royal person, consecrated with his royal autograph, which he wrote on the top of a marble railing. Then we strolled toward the grand hall of ceremony to take our leave. Taking leave is a solemn act in India. We entered the spacious hall where the Prince received the Prince of Wales. Night had come so rapidly that that servants came in all directions carrying candles and torches that lit up the sandy and glittering hall. An attendant carried a tray bearing wreaths of the rose and jasmine. The Maharajah, takin two of these wreaths, putting them on the neck of the General. He did the same to Mrs. Grant and all the members of the party. Then, taking a string of gold and silken cord, he placed that on Mrs. Grant as a special honor. The General, who was instructed by the English resident, took four wreaths and put them on the neck of the Maharajah, who pressed his hands and bowed his thanks. Another servant came bearing a small cup of gold and gems containing ottar of roses. The Maharajah, putting some of the perfume on his fingers, transferred it to Mrs. Grant's handkerchief. The General then taking the perfume, passed his hands over the Maharajah's shoulders, and so concluded the ceremony, which in all royal interviews in the east is supposed to mean a lasting friendship. Then the Prince, taking General Grant's hand in his own, led him from the hall, across the garden, and to the gateway of his palace, holding his hand all the time. Our carriages were waiting, and the Prince took his leave, saying how much he was honored by the General's visit. The cavalry escort formed in line, the guard presented arms, and we drove at a full gallop to our home. And so ended one of the most interesting and eventful days in our visit to India.

A Death-Bed Confession.

A Pennsylvania Emigrant Murdered in Indiana twenty-seven years ago.

In 1852 a man by the name of Englett, from Pennsylvania, and having in his possession from $2,000 to $4,000, went to Versailles, Ind., for the purpose of purchasing a farm. He was a member of the Campbellite church and stopped with a family by the name of Mahoney, who were also members of that church. He was never heard of after going to the Mahoney house. The family stated that Engrett retired to bed complaining of being unwell; that he got up in the night and went out, and was never seen by them afterwards.

Three or four years since some men quarrying rock near the Mahoney homestead, came across the skeleton of a human being. It was at once suspected the skeleton was that of Englett.

On last Wednesday a man by the name of Henry Preble died at his home near the town, and was buried on Thursday. On his death-bed he stated that the skeleton exhumed at the quarry was Elglett's; that himself and the Mahoney boys had murdered Englett for his money, and had concealed the body under the rock; that they got $4,000 from his person, which was given to William Mahoney, now living in Kentucky, for safe keeping, and that the Mahoney boys had afterward refused to give him any portion of the money. Of course, Preble was not in a condition to enforce any division.

Extract from Young Lady's letter: "And do you know, Maud and I are quite sure that Captain Popple had taken far too much champagne at the ball, for he took out his watch and looked hard at the back of it and then muttered: 'Blesh my soul! I hadn't any ide' it was that time o' night.'"

Bishop Simpson, Joseph Cook and party will set out from Chicago in May, in a special train, for the Yosemite Valley. It is proposed to erect a chapel in the Valley, for the benefit of tourists.

Facetiæ.

The professional balloonist has a soar head.

The duties of a telegraph copyist are manifold.

Jones is avaricious. He wants to find a girl who is made of money.

In the race of matrimony it isn't always the girl that covers the most laps that wins.

Brown says that a married man sometimes finds himself to be an April fool soon after the wedding March.

Never award the palm of nature on appearances. The woman who keeps her mouth shut may have bad teeth.

There is very little difference between a man who sees a ghost and one who swallows a bad oyster, so far as looks are concerned.

It used to be the boast of veracious captains that a Mississippi steamer could run on a heavy dew, but it now looks as if "H. M. S. Pinafore" would run without adieu.

One grocer asked another: "Is Colonel ——— a man to be trusted?" "I think you'd find him so," was the reply. "If you trust him once you'll trust him forever. He never pays."

"How shall we train our girls?" asks an exchange. "Train 'em with about twenty two yards of black silk, if you want to please your girls. A silk velvet train would also make 'em happy."

An English boy was beating a donkey unmercifully, when the minister of the parish coming up, censured him for his cruelty. The lad resentfully resorted: "I'm sure you need not care; its none of your congregation."

There was a story around that he and his wife had separated, and it grew out of a remark that the doctor made about some disagreeable boil they both had at the same time. He said they would have to supporate before they got well.

Old gent (who firmly believes in compulsory education) to cow-boy: "Oh, you go to school, do you? Now, I dare say you can tell me who it was that was saved when the world was drowned, can't you?" Cow-boy: "Yes, sir; but I forgit his name."

"Old Si."

Old Si lingered over the fire longer than usual. At length he remarked:

"Dese ar moughty onsartin times in some 'partments ob bizness."

"Why so?"

"Well ef all de folks whar hez done swo' off from drinkin' licker got dere han's well sandid 'fore dey cotch hol' ob trade in de moonshine deestrick dis yeah!"

"True enough, Si."

"Yas, sah, an' I'se wun ob dem az ar' gwine ter kontribit to do onsettled state ob de traffick!"

"What, you haven't sworn off, really?"

"Ef you jess go down dere ter de hous I bet de print ob my han' ar' wet on de book yit. I dun tuck de oaf five fingars wilde an' strate, sho' as you born'd!"

"And you are not going to drink any more?"

"Dem's de words—only dar's wun lettle 'mendment dat I got old Miss ter lemme put in at de end."

"What was that?"

"'Ceptin' dat I was purty bad off wid de palpytashun ob de hart. Dat's er d'zeaze dat troubles me sometimes."

"How often?"

"Well, yer see, I hevn't bin good well sense de wah, an' a moufful ob licker is moughty quietin' on palpytashuns, an' hensewize de 'mendment dat I referr'd ter de cole wether allus fetches hit on moer less, an—"

"And you have got it now?"

"Dat's hit, sartin! You'se er powerful guesser fer er fack! kase de older I gits de coler my blud gits, an' I haint had no real 'journment ob de palpytashun sense freedum, an—"

The old man took the quarter in a hurry and remarked:

"Thanky, sah—'kase dat palpytashun flings de oafe ebery time dey rassles!"

Edgar Allan Poe.

The London *Spectator* denies that Poe was a poet. If Lord Macaulay was one, then was Poe—but "neither can claim with justice that envied name." He was, however, a man of genius. In Poe's tale it thinks there is nothing incoherent, and nothing logically impossible. "Grant him his premises, and his conclusions are drawn with almost faultless accuracy." His logic is far more precise and far more cogent than Balzace's. While in his description of an imaginary journey to the moon and in his decent of malestorm, he has been imitated and perhaps surpassed by Jules Verne, the latter has given the world nothing to compare with Poe's account of the destruction of the earth by an comet, "and in any case the brevity of the American stands out in grateful contrast with the intolerable longwindness of the intensive Gaul."

TOMBSTONE epitaph—

Here lies an old woman who always was tired
For she lived in a house where help wasn't hired.
Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am going
Where washing ain't done, nor churning, nor sewing;
And everything there will be just to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.
I'll be there where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But having no voice, I'll get rid of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now, and mourn for never,
For I'm going to do nothing forever and ever."

Some one said to Hugo once upon a time: "It must be very difficult to write good poetry." "No, sir," replied the poet, "it is very easy or utterly impossible."

He Became his own Grandfather.

Col. Thornton, of the East India service, tells this romance of his youth:

"One clear, starlight evening in June, Helen and I were walking on the terrace among flower-beds that were out in the soft, green turf. Inspired by the stillness and odorous influence of the air, I told her the secret of my heart, with all its hopes and fears.

"She looked up at me wonderingly, and tears glistened in her beautiful eyes as she said:

"'Ah, Captain Thornton, are you sure? Do you—do you love me? It cannot be. No, never.'

"'Why,' I cried, pressing my suit and her impetuously, 'you love another?'

'Sir,' she said sharply, 'do you know who I am?'

"'The loviest girl in England.'

"'No, sir, I am not. Great Heavens, Captain Thornton, I am your grandmother!'

'My grandmother! Talk of sudden shocks after that, won't you? I essayed to speak, but my voice failed me. I reached out my hand to touch her. Yes she was there, real enough, and I was not dreaming.

"'Tell me all', I gasped.

"And, standing there by the broad stone coping, she told me all. How her parents had died when she was little more than an infant, and Sir John, her guardian and my grandfather, had watched over her with jealous care, always keeping her at school, however, until he brought her home, a young lady.

"Then while I was in India, the poor old man fell suddenly ill, and on his dying bed persuaded his young ward to marry him, just in order to inherit his vast estates which she had refused to take as a legacy.

"'And believe me', said Miss Helen, 'I did it only to keep it for you, the rightful heir, whose wildness had temporarily provoked the old gentleman."—*Washington Capital.*

EDITOR'S TABLE.

LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia, have just issued their *Musical Bulletin*. It contains a list of all the new and standard publications of sheet music and music books. Those desirous of obtaining new music would do well to send for the *Bulletin*, which is sent free to any address. We have received several new publications from this firm among which are "Thoughts at Eve," a reverie, by J. H. Shannon. The melody is perfectly exquisite, and cannot fail to delight all lovers of fine music. We pronounce it the most beautiful piece we have listened to for some time. Price 60 cents. "Operatic French Lancers" is just a jolly dance piece, a nice thing for private "hops." "Governor Hoyt's Grand March," by E Mack, illustrated with a likeness of Governor Hoyt, is very fine; also the "Centennial Fountain March," by Mack, illustrated with a fine picture of the fountain. This is also arranged for the brass band, and we should like to hear it played by the same, as we know it would sound grandly. All orders for music are promptly attended to by Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York, opens with the first part of a new story, from which we may infer that "John Caldigate" is drawing to a close. In "Reata" the hero goes off to seek his fortune, and he seems to have a lively time with the mysterious damsel who has undertaken to show him the mysteries of a Mexican forest.

"My Latest Experience" describes the treatment or "cure" prescribed at the Baths of Enghien, not far from Paris. The account of the "salle d'inhalations pulverisees" is particulary interesting.

"Hamlet." This is a long dissertation on the Hamlet of Shakespeare and that of Mr. Irving. The writer gives his own idea of the character, and shows the points of difference between it and Mr. Irving's rendering of the part.

The article on contemporary literature this month explains the difficulties encountered in writing biographies, adding brief notices of some of the latest of such works; it also treats of books of travel and their increasing value as they become less sensational and more correct, a subject that very naturally leads to books treating of the killing all sorts of game in all parts of the world.

The concluding article of an unusually good number considers "the character and import of the present depression of trade regarded from a commercial and national" as well as a political point of view.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster* and *British Quarterly Reviews* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The April number of the *British Quarterly Review* has been promptly republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York.

The first article, "Christian Theology and the Modern Spirit," advocates a frank recognition and examination of the theological scepticism and unrest of our times; and suggests some of the hints in which the theology of the past will be affected by the critical and scientific spirit of the present day.

"The Ethics of Urban Leaseholds" shows the bad influence of leasehold tenure on metropolitan and urban buildings.

"Wycliffe and his Relation to the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century" gives a carefully written account of the life, opinion and surrounding of that great reformer.

"Free Trade and Protection" is a timely article, in which a few of the arguments on both sides are briefly examined.

"The Normans at Palmero," a valuable historical article, by Edward A. Freeman.

"The Novels of George Meredith." From the seven complete novels of Mr. Meredith, two, "Emilia in England" and "Beauchamp's Career," have been selected for special notice and criticism. The last named receives warm commendation.

"The Zulu War." A contribution based on some practical knowledge of South Africa, towards the solution of the problem of the permanent settlement of the South African question.

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster*; and *British Quarterly Reviews, Blackwood's Magazine*. Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—A most valuable, and it is claimed the most important number of this journal ever issued is the *American Agriculturist* for April. A simple, effective and cheap plan is set forth, by which every farmer can definitely learn the needs of his soil, and how to largely increase the profits of his labor. There is also a great variety of timely, practical articles for the field and garden, with a full hundred original illustrative engravings, large and small. Among the noteworthy articles are: Caponizing, showing how any one easily and safely perform it, and thus greatly increase the quality of his poultry; grapevines for everybody; Guernsy cattle fully described; prickly comfrey, an important fodder crop. The work of the month laid out, with numerous hints; an interesting breed of fowls; bee-keeping for everybody; the house fly fully described, its origin, etc.; pearls, where they come from, how produced, and how obtained; Canadian lotteries and other humbugs exposed, etc. Orange Judd Company, publishers, New York. $1.50 a year; 15 cents a number of newsdealers, or postpaid from publishers.

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GOODS.

Prominent People.

Senator Morrill is sixty-nine.

Burnside is as straight as a plumb line.

Mark Twain and wife will pass the summer in Paris.

Susan B. Anthony is lecturing in small Kansas towns.

Richard Henry Dana's estate is appraised at $118,937.30, of which $71,500 are in real estate.

Mrs. Judith Peabody Daniels, sister of the late George Peabody, died in Georgetown on Saturday night, at the age of eighty years.

Queen Victoria makes frequent excursions on Lake Maggiore, and amuses herself making pencil sketches of the beautiful scenery along its shores.

Judge Bancroft Davis, of the Court of Claims, and nephew of the historian Bancroft, has taken the Washington house built by ex-Secretary McCulloch.

Marshal Fred Douglass, of the District of Columbia, is not a negro but a mulatto. He is white haired, rather striking in appearance, and sixty-two years old.

Gen Todleben, the hero of Sebastopol, is in better favor with the Czar than he was before the recent war. Although but little more than sixty years old, he was long considered an old man. His natural disposition and his severe studies in engineering made him grave and unpopular.

READING NOTICES.

DRUGGIST AND PHYSICIAN.—A physician complaining bitterly of dull times, went to his druggist to find out the reason why, at this season of the year, his practice was not so extensive as formerly; also to find out what inducements his brother medico offered to attract away his patients. He was startled when his druggist answered as follows: "Doctor, coughs and colds are very prevalent, but every one is purchasing Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and recover so rapidly that there is no necessity for calling in a physician. Again, the reason that Dr. F., on —th street, is having so many patients, is owing to the frankness he adopted in prescribing in every case of coughs, colds, etc., a bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and finding it successful, he has concluded in future that all his patients, when troubled with any disease of the lungs, shall immediately commence taking Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar."

The druggist's advice was snapped, and the almost discouraged physician now is considered a successful practitioner. His claims are based upon the virtue of the medicine he adopts, which in all cases is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. C. N. Crittenton, sole proprietor. Price 50 cents and $1. Large size much the cheapest.

Pike's Toothache Drops, cure in one minute. 17-4w

IF YOU WANT To Be STRONG, HEALTHY and vigorous, take E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility! Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 229 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Penn'a. Send for circular, or advice free. Try my great remedy. Get it of your druggist, six bottles for $5.00. It cannot fail. It is guaranteed to do as recommended.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful Physician in the country for the removal of Tape worms. He removes them in two to three hours with head and all complete, alive and no fee until head is passed. Common sense teaches if Tape worm can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. If he has it not, have him get it, or send to the Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Advice at office free, or by mail.)

Apr. 23 4 w.

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WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARD

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

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WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

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We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

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Also has the

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What's in a Name?

E. A. SMITH,

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-ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.-

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

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ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

My Work Is All Warranted!

LIGHTNING RODS

Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

COME AND SEE.

Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware Depot, First National Bank Block. 15-13-1y

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

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REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

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RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS,

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HAMILL & THOMPSON'S

MODEL STORE,

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you will find a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

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QUEENSWARE,

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A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, and everything usually found in a first-class country store, at prices to suit the times.

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FRESH AND CHOICE.

We respectfully ask our friends to call and examine our stock, consult your own interest call and be convinced.

HAMILL & THOMPSON.

vol 11-8-3m

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DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

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YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA.

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LUMBER.

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MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c. A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa., White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weatherboarding; Surfaced Boards and Strips; Posts, Rails, Palings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange 10-16 1y

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Laird, Foutz & Bartley

(Successors to McClellan & Speer)

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Floorings,

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stairs

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Farming Implements.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Thresher of this day and generation. Beyond all price for Perfect Work, Perfect Separating and for Saving Grain from Tramping.

STEAM Power Threshers a specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines. Both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by this Improved Machine.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the differences.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the Only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "Extra Sheets" or "Scheduling" to change from Grain to Seeds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Littenings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

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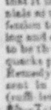
Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 11 1y



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How Lost, How Restored.

Just Published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc: also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; induced by Self indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice that the alarming consequences of Self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

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on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

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a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known), and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for price in stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)

☞ For Sale by Newsdealers. AGENTS Wanted.

DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage —It is Not a Truss.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

—THE—

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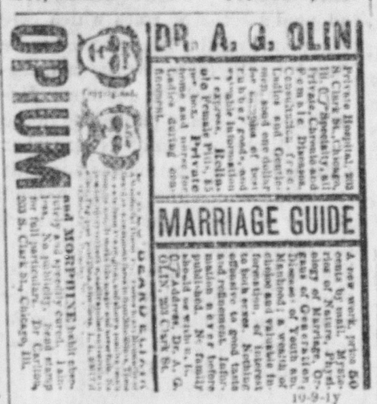
SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, as entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, Acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly absorbed and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nauseous draught to persons. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational nervine yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $3.—Two boxes (with book to effect a permanent cure in the severer cases), $5.—Treatment lasting three full months, (will stop emissions and restore vigor, in the worst cases), $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fit them for the duties of life, as one as if never afflicted. Send 3cts for the stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.



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IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

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BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

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Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

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-AND-

HARDWARE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER:

WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S M'KELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

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A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

PREPARED BY

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GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Is a Vegetable Preparation

invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

Price 25 Cents a Box.

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flesh wounds,	frozen limbs,	salt rheum,
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erysipelas,	ringworms,	scald head,
chapped hands,	burns,	cancers,
felons,	scalds,	sores,
ulcers,	wounds,	stings,
shingles,	festers,	wens,
sties,	piles,	abscess,
freckles,	bunions,	sprains,
boils,	bites,	cuts,
whitlows	warts,	blisters,
tan,	pimples,	corns,
scurvy,	itch, ingrowing nails,	nettle rash,

mosquito and flea bites, spider stings,

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 30 cents. 10-35-1y

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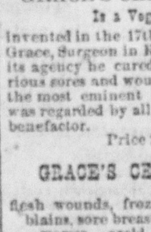

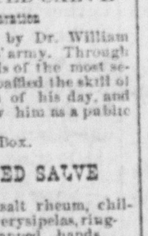

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Self Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich

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U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 10 21 1y

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Insure with the oldest and most reliable agency in Centre county.

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ASSETS OVER $5,000,000.00.

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INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

CARD.

Owing to the general reduction in prices of all commodities, we saw fit, about the last of March, to reduce prices on all classes of general merchandise, and, among others, we placed Arabuckle's coffee at 18½ cents—a reduction of 6½ cents per pound over all others—since which an effort was made by a combination of merchants to keep us from getting these coffees. We wish to notify the community generally that we are ready to fill all calls for Arabuckle's coffee, or any other goods in our line, at published prices, all comments to the contrary notwithstanding. S. & A. LOEB.

—In your every-day needs consult "Sound Advice."

—The Bush House "boomed" with guests last week.

—Senator Peale perambulated our streets yesterday.

—Rev. Campbell, of Unionville, was in town on Friday.

—Practice economy and save money. Read "Sound Advice."

—Howard Spangler took Ettinger to the Penitentiary last week.

—Before foolishly departing with your money read "Sound Advice."

—A new floor has been laid in the Snow Shoe railroad office building.

—Bactheller & Doris' "greatest show on earth," at Bellefonte, Friday, May 16th.

—Frank Chamberlain, Esq., has opened an office with Hon. John B. Linn.

—A couple of chaps had a slight onpleasantness at the depot last Friday evening.

—We examined one of Newman's $2.40 suits, and found them the best we ever saw for the money.

—The State Fair will be held on the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia. Altoona's efforts were in vain.

—"A dry March, wet April, and cool May
Will fill your barn with grain and hay"
—That is, provided you have one to fill.

—Newman has received another lot of 23-cent hats. They are very good for the money. Call and get one.

—The Centre County Medical Society met at the Bush House on Wednesday. The attendance was not large.

—Harry C. Koontz, of this place, has gone to York, Pa., and is employed in the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works.

—Joseph Jordan, of Aaronsburg, recently suffered the loss of a number of hams. The loss was caused by a thief.

—Madame Moody's health corset, all sizes, at Bauland's Bee Hive. They are pronounced by physicians to be the best made.

—Lewis Hess, Esq., Philipsburg's new Justice, last week placed his name on the roll of honor by subscribing to the REPUBLICAN.

—Lawrence L. Brown has just laid in a large supply of fresh Ground Onondago Plaster, better and cheaper than any other in the market.

—The car works were sold at Sheriff's sale last week and purchased by ex-Governor Curtin through his attorney, Edmund Blanchard, Esq.

—Decoration Day at Philipsburg will be properly observed. It is said that Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois, will be the orator of the day.

—Miss Mollie Campbell, of Ferguson, says the *Reporter*, fell through a natch-hole in the barn floor and cut a severe gash on the side of her head.

—The Bush House register goes ahead of anything in the register line ever exhibited in this place. It is immense, weighing about 40 pounds.

—Col. Hastings and Surgeon Harris went to Hollidaysburg last Thursday and examined a recently-organized company of the National Guard.

—Rev. Wood, the new M. E. preacher on the Pleasant Gap circuit, is very much liked by his people. His family arrived on Tuesday evening of last week.

—The Centre Minstrels' entertainment put about eighty dollars into the Mountain City band treasury. The show was well attended and the performance acceptable.

—The frame for the new temperance building to be erected at Valentines' forge is being put up. Laird, Foutz & Bartley are doing the planing mill work, and John Campbell is putting it up.

—Among the first-class hotels of Bellefonte is the old reliable Garman House. When a man stops there, he can "make himself at home," as the saying is. Last week it had an enormous run of custom.

—Read the full page article on "Sound Advice."

—Rolly Burchfield, of Philipsburg, says the *Journal*, fractured one of his legs while playing with some boys.

—If you want good bargains, good goods, and honest, square dealing, go to Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall and make your purchases.

—When you pass over the turnpike between Bellefonte and Centre Hall and notice its excellent condition for driving, put a good mark down for John Irwin, Jr., Esq., the manager.

—The demand for Onondago Plaster was so great that my stock was exhausted for two days. I have just received, however, a large supply of fresh ground, and during the balance of the season will have it constantly on hand.—Lawrence L. Brown.

—Sechler's meat is so tender that we have often heard his customers ask him how he managed to buy steers that were all tender loin. Buy your meat at Sechler's once, and you will never buy anywhere else after that. Sechler's customers will go by every other meat store in town to reach him.

—On Tuesday night of last week, somebody entered the residence of Mrs. E. M. Thomas, near the Snow Shoe round house, and stole a dozen silver forks and the same number of silver spoons. The thief or thieves were mighty particular, and took nothing but the solid silver. The parties entered through the kitchen window.

—Contested elections cost money, especially when they assume as large proportions as the Curtin-Yocum case. It is said that the papers in this case fill several large packages, and weigh not less than 1,500 pounds—three-fourths of a ton. When printed these documents will make 5,000 pages of printed matter and cost about $5,000.

—Frank Bailey, Esq., founder of the late *Centre Herald*, who went recently to Mauch Chunck to edit a Democratic paper, has relinquished his position, and will go to Illinois and engage in the dry goods business. Mr. Bailey arrived in town Saturday and returned to Mauch Chunk on Monday evening, preparatory to leaving for the west. He carries with him to his new home the best wishes of a host of friends.

—The Centre County Sabbath-school Association will hold its eleventh annual convention at Madisonburg, commencing on Wednesday evening, May 21st, and closing on Thursday evening, May 22d. This annual gathering of Centre county's Sabbath-school workers, without distinction of sect or sex, has always been a very enjoyable occasion. The convention at Madisonburg will doubtless sustain the good name of the association.

—The thirty-hour walking match at Lock Haven, last week, was an exciting one. The contestants, Martin Kemmerer, of Lock Haven, and Eugene Thomas, of Williamsport, were well matched. Kemmerer was taken sick on Saturday afternoon, but continued on until about 9 o'clock P. M., having walked 111 miles. Thomas walked 112 and 30 laps. The match was even, with chances in favor of Kemmerer, until he took sick. One hundred miles was made in twenty-one hours and 45 minutes, it being the best record in the State.

—A very sensible and appropriate custom, and one which will no doubt recommend itself to the sensible people of this community, is just coming into vogue. Upon the birth of the baby the happy father sends five dollars to the editor of the *Democrat* to have the fact announced. It proves to be a good thing for the future health and prosperity of the infant.—*Democrat.*

We are aware that babies are sometimes made famous by newspaper talk, especially when the gossip is paid for; but the REPUBLICAN prefers to let every tub stand on its own bottom. If the baby fails to become a great man or woman, our paws are clean and our conscience clear of having received five dollars to do something which we didn't.

—A few days since, in company with F. W. Crider, Esq., we had the pleasure of a trip to his fine farm in College township, a short distance back of Shiloh church. Mr. Crider is just completing a full set of farm buildings, of an improved style. When finished they will look handsome, and form a striking contrast when compared with the general run of farm improvements. The barn is large, well arranged, and is the handiwork of John Evans, of Lock Haven. Miller & Fox built the house, and it is a model of neatness. Harrison, Barr & Sons, of Snow Shoe, are doing the plastering, and their reputation is such as to insure a good job. A well sixty feet deep was dug, but little water could be found, and Mr. Crider has built two large cisterns.

The Investigating Committee.

We were a little "previous" last week in announcing the arrival of the Legislative committee to investigate the State College; but we had the most positive assurance that the gentlemen would be here on Tuesday evening. To our dismay, and of course after our edition was run off, a telegram came saying that the committee would not be here as expected. Friend Kurtz, of the *Reporter*, got himself into the mix by copying our local without giving credit. He went further by saying that the committee had gone to the College, accompanied by Senator Alexander.

On Thursday evening the committee arrived and were quartered at the Bush House. Senator St. Clair of Indiana, Senator Craig of the Monroe, Pike and Carbon district, Representatives Provins of Fayette, Ackerly of Luzerne and Shoener of Schuylkill were the committee. They were accompanied by J. B. Potter, an officer of the House, J. K. Long, an officer of the Senate, and H. L. Burnell, a stenographic reporter. The whole party ate a hearty supper (leastwise public men always do), gotten up by Mine Host Hoppes and Mr. Vitilani. After supper the party retired to No. 10, and refreshed themselves with cigars, &c. About ten o'clock our excellent band appeared and serenaded the visitors. Senator Craig appeared on the balcony, and, after being introduced by General Beaver, made a neat little speech to the boys, thanking them for the compliment, and expressing himself as delighted with these "grand old hills of Pennsylvania."

Next morning, accompanied by General Beaver, Judge Orvis, and a number of other citizens, the committee left for the College.

The Cadets were in full dress uniform, and stationed at the cannons to fire a salute at their appearance. They were received, amid the roar and smoke, by the college faculty and taken to the President's room. The committee spent the time (from 1 until 4 o'clock) in looking over the business manager's books and in visiting the points of interest in and around the college. At 4 o'clock they left the college, returned to the Bush House, remained over night and took their departure, intending to visit the Western experimental farm.

—A friend, name unknown, has kindly sent us a copy of the Philadelphia *Sunday Republic*, in the educational column of which we find the following in regard to introducing text books: "Centre county has adopted a series of rules which constitute one of the best systems to be found in the State for the management of the text-book question. Under this system any publishing house which directs or permits its general or local agent to go farther than submit its books and terms to the School Boards of the county is debarred thereafter from competing with publishing houses which observe these rules." This rule, it will be remembered, was adopted by the text-book committee appointed at the last session af the Teachers' Institute.

—The blast house at Curtin's works was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The other buildings were saved, although the REPUBLICAN says it was difficult to preserve their "balance," which would indicate that they must be in a dangerous condition.—*Democrat.*

If the *Democrat* man would put on a pair of leather specs his propensity to see crooked or his desire to misrepresent might be remedied. If he is addicted to drinking, the specs would preserve his "balance," and that, too, without much difficulty.

—Notwithstanding the President's veto, and the revolutionary attitude of Congress, Sechler & Co., in the Bush House Block, opposite our office, continue to sell meats and groceries, together with all kinds of fruits in their season, tobacco and cigars of the very best quality, and at as cheap rates for cash as the same can be purchased at any other place in the United States. Just call and see for yourselves.

—Under its personal notes, the Philipsburg *Journal* says: "Capt. W. W. Potter and lady and Mrs. A. G. Curtin, of Bellefonte, spent Monday here as the guests of Dr. Thomas B. Potter. Dr. George L. Potter, of Bellefonte, also has been in town for several days this week."

—C. J. Corbin, the gentleman who made the lithographic view of Bellefonte last summer, will make one of Lewistown this season. The people of Bellefonte are generally pleased with the picture of our town.

—Have you gazed on the immense register at the Bush House? It is 20 inches long, 15½ inches wide, 6 inches thick, and weighs 40 pounds. It's a whopper, and there's no mistaking it.

—Before foolishly departing with your money read "Sound Advice."

A BIG LARCENY.

A Centre County Young Man Steals Blank Checks, Fills them out to the Amount of Nearly $1,400, Goes West and is Captured.

W. E. and J. C. Smith live respectively at Hartleton and Lewisburg, Union county, and are engaged in the grain business at Coburn and Spring Mills, this county, trading under the firm name of Smith & Co. At Coburn the firm has a warehouse and office, where they employ a clerk, to whom they sign checks in blank. These the clerk keeps under lock and key, to avoid the danger of their being stolen. Not long since, one C. C. Huston, late agent for the railroad at Coburn, being possessed of many keys, unlocked the drawer in which these checks were kept, and tore from the book several blanks, to which was signed the firm name. So adroit was he that, to avoid detection, he did not tear them off at the stub, but took out the whole leaf. Believing that he had successfully covered up his tricks, the young man started on a tour through the West, going by the way of Bellefonte, where he filled up one of these checks to his order for $380.00, endorsed the same and passed it off on J. Newman, Jr., from whom he obtained a suit of new clothes. Mr. Newman sent the check to the Lewisburg bank, where it was payable, and the signature being all right it was honored. Mr. Newman then forwarded the clothing and a draft for the balance to Huston, who was then in Altoona. Another check, this time for $900, was deposited for collection, drawn to the order of C. C. Snyder, a fictitious name. Huston palmed himself off as C. C. Snyder at the Cloud County Bank, in Concordia, Ka., and got the money. The bank at Concordia sent the check to Lewisburg for collection, and it was paid by draft, before Smith & Co. discovered the fraud. A check for nearly $70 was taken by a man in Millheim, and the money paid on it.

This all occurred without the Messrs. Smith knowing anything of it, and their suspicions were not aroused until a statement of their account was furnished by the bank. Huston was at once suspected, and the Kansas bank was telegraphed as follows: "Check a fraud and forgery. Look up your men. Endorsed by C. C. Huston, alias C. C. Snyder." This telegram was sent on Saturday, the 26th ult. On Tuesday of last week Smith & Co. were agreeably surprised at receiving the following reply: "Man arrested and caged at Atchison. Send for him." By five o'clock of the same evening Smith & Co. were before the Grand Jury in Bellefonte, had a bill of indictment prepared, and the necessary papers to obtain a requisition from the Governor of this State to bring home the fugitive. At half-past eight Mr. W. E. Smith, one of the firm, took the train for Harrisburg, secured the requisition, and started immediately for Atchison, Kansas.

This is what we call nabbing a man with a vengeance, and the gentlemen who have been robbed must certainly be put down as good detectives.

The case is one that causes a great deal of discussion on the question as to who is liable for the money. Some attorneys claim that the bank is, inasmuch as Smith & Co. were very careful, while others say that the bank will not be liable. These are the facts as gleaned from a member of the firm.

—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the planing mill firm of Laird, Foutz & Bartley has been dissolved. Mr. H. W. Foutz, a member of the old firm, will continue the business, and he asks a continuance of the patronage extended to the old firm and as many new patrons as choose to favor him with their custom. Mr. W. T. Speer, who has been connected with the mill for years, will manage the financial part of the business. All who know Mr. Speer can attest to his honesty and desire to do well by all parties.

—The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society met at the house of Mrs. Jas. L. Sommerville last Friday evening. The large parlors were filled to overflowing, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. In addition to the usual pleasant exercises a bounteous supper was served, of which all partook.

—Lock Haven was enlivened last Saturday by a furious fire which, though not extensive in itself, threatened the destruction of the gas house and other buildings. The buildings burned were a stable and warehouse.

—The new organ at the Episcopal church pealed forth sweet music last Sunday to an appreciative audience. It is beautiful in structure, has an excellent tone, and is a credit to the builder.

—Daniel McGinley, Esq., spent Friday and Saturday of last week in Lock Haven, visiting his daughter, Mrs. F. E. Bickford.

—Practice economy and save money. Read "Sound Advice."

Court Proceedings.

After the opening of Court last week the following motions, petitions, orders and decrees were made in the

ORPHANS' COURT.

David Harter was appointed guardian for William Gilbert, bond given in sum of $400.

J. W. Hartsock appointed guardian of George W. Hartsock, bond given in sum of $200; also appointed guardian of Mary Cross, bond in sum of $100.

S. A. Brew appointed guardian of Geo. Watson, bond in sum of $1,000 required.

Citation against Jonas Stine, administrator of James Leitzel to file his account as administrator.

Auditor's report filed in the estate of Philip Hoover, April 28th, 1879, and confirmed *Ni. Si.*

Auditor's report filed in the estate of Hannah Daughenbaugh. Confirmed *Ni. Si.*, April 29th, 1879.

Auditor's report filed in the estate of Josiah Boyer. Confirmed *Ni. Si.*, April 29, 1879.

Citation to Aaron Lukenbaugh to to show cause why letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Lee should not be revoked.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

A rule granted, in the case of Samuel Brady, for the use of Fearon and Smith against the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Co., and Pennsylvania R. R. Co., as terre-tenants, upon plaintiff to show cause why proceedings should not be set aside for matters appearing of record. Also a rule granted in the same case on James Chatham, T. T. Abrams and Ira C. Mitchell, who appear as atttorneys for plaintiff, to file their warrant of attorney in above suit.

In the case of John Limbert vs. Henry Vonada, defendent, and Adam Vonada, executor of, etc., of Henry Vonada, deceased, as garnishee, a rule is granted on garnishee to answer interrogatories filed within twenty days from service or judgement. sec. reg.

In the case of John H. Morrison vs. Edward Brown. Verdict in favor of defendent for the sum of $422.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

J. C. Burket, fornication and bastardy; recognizance in the sum of $500, with Jacob Burket as bail entered for defendant's appearance at August session.

David Little and John Thompson, cutting timber; Little tried and found guilty; Thompson did not appear.

Henry Vanpool, assault and battery; recognizance forfeited and respited till next term.

Geo. Horner, larceny. The defendant and prosecutrix, Sarah Flora, held for their appearance at next term on charge of fornication; defendant acquitted on charge of larceny.

George Durst and Theodore Shilling, compounding a felony; case settled.

John Baney, fornication and bastardy; recognizance forfeited and respited till next term.

Sallie Parks, M. Burkholder, Cris Taylor and Dollie Swyers, disorderly house; defendants came into court and plead guilty.

Thomas J. Bloom assault and battery; guilty; sentenced to pay fine of $5 and costs of prosecution.

D. P. Rishel and John H. Harris, false pretense; continued to August session.

Ira Lee, fornication and bastardy; continued to August session.

James and Robert Woods, larceny, not guilty.

Thomas Laughlin and James McAfferty; true bill; recognizance forfeited.

—As John Wertz and Emanuel Shuey were driving a two-horse team along the road a short distance beyond Roopsburg, the front axle broke. The horses became frightened, and Mr. Shuey's leg by some means got through the front end of the wagon box, and was kicked by one of the horses and badly splintered below the knee. Mr. Wertz had one of his limbs fractured above the knee. It was a painful accident to both men, but might have been worse.

—The Old Maids' Literary Society, of Lock Haven, gave an entertainment last Thursday night for the benefit of the poor. All reports at hand agree that it was a success, and the O. M.'s have a perfect right to be complimented. A number of old bachelors assisted the ladies, and, to be sure, added materially to the merits of the entertainment.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is already distributing its programmes for summer excursions. Thus far we have failed to receive a copy, and it's bothering us to know just where to "wusticate." The place that would suit our pocket-book best is right here in Bellefonte.

—The largest dry goods house in Lock Haven, the Bee Hive, is advertising profusely. And the Bee Hive does a big business.

—To-night, at Reynolds' Opera House, will appear Howorth's Grand Hibernica and comedy company, which has just returned from a triumphal tour around the world. The Hibernica is a grand panoramic view of Ireland, giving everybody a tour through the Emerald Isle, visiting cities, towns, ruins, rivers, lakes, and mountains. The Boston *Journal*, of a recent date, says: "At the Tremont Temple, last evening, Howorth's Grand Hibernica was exhibited to a crowded house, and we must say such a pleased audience has not left the Temple in many a day as that which left last night at the close of the entertainment. The pictures of Irish scenery are beautiful, and the acting of the company was in accordance with the scenery."

—J. Newman, Jr., the King Clothier, don't humbug the people by telling them that he is selling at cost. But he positively asserts that he is selling better goods for less money than those who advertise at cost. A call at his famous Eagle Clothing Hall will convince you of the fact. He has pants at 40 cents, hats at 23 cents, shirts at 25 cents, and everything in proportion. 14 tf

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.*
2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—There is, at the Bee Hive, an elegant assortment of fine silk umbrellas. Mr. Bauland keeps nothing but the best in that line.

—Four rooms and one dwelling house with eight rooms, on Lamb street, for rent at reasonable rates. Inquire of William Jones, ag't, 1st National Bank. 16 tf

—Every day brings forth something new. See "Sound Advice."

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. 2 tf

—Go and examine the white vests at Newman's from 75 cents up.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

MARRIED.

BOND—ROBERTS—At the house of Mrs. Williams on Thomas street, by Rev. James Jones, Amos Bond to Miss Mary Roberts, both of Bellefonte.

DIED.

TRANSUE.—On April 19th, in Porter township, Clinton county, Mr. Peter Transue, aged 73 years, 10 months and 23 days.

VANVALIN.—February 24th, 1879, of jaundice, Mattie Crooker, daughter of Waldo C. and Jennie C. Vanvalin, aged 3 years, 2 months and 22 days.

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!
BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,
Established 8 years ago at Green Springs, Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuretis, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced, come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.
O. J. SHUTTS, } Trustees. 11-15-1y
S. H. SMITH, }

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 7th 1879.

We made a tour among our advertisers in the mercantile trade on Saturday and found all of them exceedingly well patronized. There is no abatement in the competition and consumers generally appreciate it by patronizing the ones who make it. Quick sales at low prices is the motto of our advertisers.

GRAIN.—The deliveries of wheat are very small, and the market is sluggish. The mills have to depend on a limited market for their products which makes a dull, as well as unprofitable business for them. The competition from the west is so sharp that the mills in the interior of our State are kept within a sphere that is very undesirable, so far as making money is concerned, and the millers are in a dilemma from which it is almost impossible to extricate themselves. For some reason unexplainable it is more profitable to ship the wheat than it is to make flour, in the present state of trade.

The coarser grains are nominal in price, and excite very little demand.

SEED.—The crop is about sold, or at least there is none offering.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 00
Red wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, ear	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 25
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 0 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	
Fresh butter per pound	17
Chickens per pound	
Cheese per pound	15
Country hams per pound	
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	10
Potatoes per bushel	30
Dried beef	
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	30
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	10

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4w

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XI. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1879. NO. 19.

LOCAL SHORTS.

—Every day brings forth something new. See "Sound Advice."

—H. A. McKee, Esq., is suffering from sore eyes, doubtless caused by over work.

—Messrs. W. P. Duncan & Co., founders and machinists, shipped a car load of rolling mill machinery to Baltimore on Monday of last week.

—Among the sprightliest of our exchanges is the Bradford *Sunday News*, published at Bradford, Pa. It is an enemy of the Standard monopoly, and promises that company and its organ a lively tussle.

—A number of unruly boys desecrate the Sabbath day by gathering on Reservoir hill and indulging in such unseemly practices as base-ball, football, throwing stones, jumping, etc. Here's a field for missionary work.

—The *Reporter* says Ed. Hess is about to return from the west to bask in the sequestered shades of Linden Hall, wanting no more of the promised land of Kansas than the pleasant recollections of his experiences, although he found none of the milk and honey just there.

—We have received an announcement of a musical convention to be given in Altoona by the Blair County Musical Association, commencing on Monday, May 12, and ending on the 15th with a concert. The association is for the advancement of music and the mutual improvement of its members in the study and practice of the same.

—The Osceola *Recville* says the Sandy Ridge fire brick works, this county, are doing a brisk business this spring. They turn out 16,000 every twenty-four hours, and ship the stock as fast as taken from the kilns. Wm. Mays has a contract for building a new yard and making other improvements by which the capacity of the works will be largely increased.

—A case of importance came up in the U. S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia a short time since. It was that of Duncan, Hale & Co., of Bellefonte, vs. R. G. Dunn & Co., mercantile agents. The agency had recommended a certain man as being solvent, and Duncan, Hale & Co. sold him flour upon that recommendation. Investigation proved the man's insolvency, and the flour was lost. The plaintiff's side of the case was heard, but the unavoidable absence of an attorney for the defendants prevented the case from being finished. Judge Butler will render a decision.

Pennsylvania State Sabbath-School Convention.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Penn'a State Sabbath School Association will be held in the Second Presbyterian church in Altoona, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 3d, 4th and 5th. The exescises will open Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. with a grand union children's meeting, addressed by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of Philadelphia, and will close on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock.

The programme will be practical, and the topics will be opened by the ablest Sunday-school men in the State, after which they will be given the convention for general discussion.

The music will be under the direction of Prof. J. H. Leslie, with H. L. Delo, of Altoona, as organist.

The usual reduction of rates will be had on all leading railroads in the State, for information of which report your name to B. F. Custer, Esq., of Altoona, chairman of committee on transportation.

This will be a mass convention, and all Sunday-schools and Sunday-school organizations throughout the State, whether of a denominational or undenominational character, are entitled to representation. For all duly accredited delegates entertainment will be provided if their names are reported to Rev. S. W. Duffield, of Altoona, on or before May 31st. All contemplating attending the convention should arrange to be present at the children's meeting and remain until the close of the convention. It is hoped that the convention will be large and enthusiastic and that every one will feel an individual responsibility for its success. Pastors and superintendents will please read this call to their respective schools and congregations. For copy of programme and any further or special information, address

ED. S. WAGONER,
State Secretary, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

—The Millheim *Journal* man has been in Bellefonte, and he says: "The Bush House, under that experienced and popular hotelist, George Hoppes, Esq., has achieved a reputation second to no other hotel in the interior of the State. The entire management of the house is under the strictest system, and the perfect order with which everything is done is in pleasing contrast with the bustle, the hurry and flurry so generally incident to hotel life that a fellow cannot but feel perfectly at home. One of the strongest attractions of the Bush House is that pleasant, social, clever man, Mr. W. P. Bigony, the efficient clerk of the establishment. If he can't make guests comfortable there is no use in anybody trying. The Bush House was never in better hands."

—Before foolishly departing with your money read "Sound Advice."

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.-May 1, '79.

For the last two years the Democratic party in Congress has been divided. Some of them hoped to make a renegade of President Hayes, and some counted him as being "no better than any other radical." I hope both sections of the party are happy since the veto of Tuesday—at any rate, they can unite now in believing that the President is "no better than any other radical." If those who wished and hoped to take advantage of certain amiable qualities of the Chief Magistrate, so as to turn them to Democratic advantage, are thoroughly convinced of the hopelessness of their undertaking, they can go on hereafter in more direct paths. They can attempt to build up the Democratic party on Democratic doctrines, such as the right of a State to secede, boldly proclaimed by Alex. Stephens within the last two years, and the right of the white man to control by force the vote of the colored man, which has been the prevailing doctrine in a dozen States for years past. They can go on, but from this time they will have no reason to expect sympathy or aid from the President.

The veto message is an admirable document. It is a more thorough statement of the case than ever Conkling made. With malice towards none, with charity towards all, it states, in language to be forever remembered, the conclusive reasons why the general government should now protect itself. After reading the message one is involuntarily carried back to the time, 20 years ago, when vacillation and weakness in the place now occupied by Mr. Hayes made a terrible war inevitable. Let us, whatever past differences may have been, unite in thanking God that we have a President.

Of course there will not be votes enough in the House to overcome the veto. The original majority was small, and in the Democratic vote there were included many thrown by Greenbackers. I am not betraying confidence in saying that not more than two of these can be relied on to vote for the bill now. It will then remain for the Democratic party to fulfill the felicitous and eloquent prophesy of Mr. Garfield, and "starve the Government to death," or to back square out of the *cul de sac* in which it now finds itself, and vote the appropriations in such way that a patriotic and self-respecting President can unite with it.

There has been a large and gratifying increase in Government revenue since the adjournment of Congress in March. It was then believed that the reduction of the tax on tobacco, coming into effect at the same time, "arrears of pension" and other unusual expenditures would seriously embarrass the Gvoernment. This now seems most unlikely. Not only is the revenue increasing unexpectedly, but the Government credit seems to be not only better than ever before but better than any of us ever expected it to be. Following the taking of the last 4 per cent. bonds, we find the Secretary of the Treasury obliged to discriminate against capitalists in order to give the people a chance to purchase the $10 4 per cent. refunding certificates. While the Democratic party had the courage to remain in the field, a Government promise to pay, with 6 per cent. interest added, was worth anywhere from 30 cents to 60 cents on the dollar. When the Democratic party, though largely made up in Congress of those who were formerly in the field, is in such state that it simply attempts to "starve the Government to death," the same promise, with only 4 per cent. interest, is worth a hundred cents. If that party were in some providential way deprived of existence entirely, we might arrive at that financial millenium where De Lr. Martyr's billion dollar loan could be seriously considered with entire safety. DE SOTO.

The Solargraph Watch!

ONLY $1.00.

A perfect Time-keeper, Hunting-Case, and Heavy Plated Chain, latest style. We warrant it for five years to denote time as accurately as a $100 Chronometer Watch, and will give the exact time in any part of the world. It also contains a First-Class Compass, worth alone the price we charge for the Time-keeper. For Men, Boys, Mechanics, School Teachers, Travellers, and Farmers it is indispensable. They are as good as a high-priced watch, and in many cases more reliable. Boys, think of it! A Hunting-Case Watch and Chain for $1.00. The Solargraph Watch is used by the Principal of the Somerville High School, and is being fast introduced into all the schools throughont the United States, and is destined to become the most useful time-keeper ever invented. The Solargraph watch received a Medal at the Mechanics' Fair at Boston, in 1878.

This is no toy, but is made on scientific principles, and every one warranted to be accurate and reliable. We have made the price very low simply to introduce them at once, after which the price will be raised.

The Solargraph Watch and Chain is put up in a neat outside case, and sent by mail to any address for $1.00. We have made the price so low, please send two stamps if convenient to help pay postage. Address plainly,

EASTERN MANUFACTURING CO.,
19-2t Rockland, Mass.

A Good Dictionary.

The Standard Dictionary is by far the best and most complete in the world—the Unabridged alone excepted. It is a book of nearly 1,000 pages, containing more than 80,000 distinct references, including all new scientific and obsolete words. Will be sent postpaid anywhere on receipt of $1.50. Send stamp for catalogue for cheap books. Address Levi's Book Store, 249½ Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—Congress has reduced the tax on tobacco from twenty-four to sixteen cents per pound, but a five-cent cigar still costs five cents.

—In your every-day needs consult "Sound Advice."

Bellefonte Republican.

SUPPLEMENT.

A TEMPERANCE POEM.

BY JOHN PIERPONT.

[A Friend sends us the following lines of that sturdy, brave old reformer, as well as good New England poet, John Pierpont:]

LICENSE LAWS.

"For so much gold we license thee,"
So say our laws—"a draught to sell,"
That bows the strong, enslaves the free,
And opens wide the gates of hell;
For 'public good' requires that some
Should live, since many die, by rum.

Ye civil Fathers! while the foes
Of this destroyer seize their swords,
And heaven's own hail is in the blows
They're dealing, will ye cut the cords
That 'round the falling fiend they draw,
And o'er him hold your shield of law?

And will ye give to man a bill
Divorcing him from heaven's high sway,
And while God says "Thou shalt not kill,"
Say ye, for gold, "ye may—ye may?"
Compare the body with the soul!
Compare the bullet with the bowl!

In which is felt the fiercer blast
Of the destroying angel's breath?
Which binds its victims the more fast?
Which kills him with the deadlier death?
Will ye the felon fox restrain,
And yet take off the tiger's chain?

The living to the rotting dead
The God-contemning Tuscan tied,
Till, by the way, or on his bed,
The poor corpse-carrier dropped and died,
Lashed hand to hand, and face to face,
In fatal and in loathed embrace.

Less cutting, think ye, is the thong
That to a breathing corpse, for life,
Lashes, in torture loathed and long,
The drunkard's child, the drunkard's wife?
To clasp that clay, to breathe that breath,
And no escape—O, that is death!

Are you not fathers? When your sons
Look to you for their daily bread,
Dare ye, in mockery, load with stones
The table that for them ye spread?
How can ye hope your sons will live,
If ye, for fish, a serpent give?

O holy God! let light divine
Break forth more broadly from above,
Till we conform our laws to thine,
The perfect law of truth and love;
For truth and love alone can save
Thy children from a hopeless grave.

An Affecting Court Scene.

In New York city, on Thursday, Frank Cosgrave pleaded guilty to participation in causing the death of Cora Summis, his affianced wife, for whose murder Bertha Berger, the abortionist, is now serving a term in State prison, which will probably cease only with her life. Mr. Larenport, his counsel, represented that he had urged the girl to marry him, had opposed her wish to visit Mrs. Berger and throughout treated her as the woman he intended to marry. Assistant District-Attorney Bell signified his willingness to accept the plea, and Judge Cowing said he would receive evidence either personally or by an affidavit showing these facts and in mitigation of the sentence.

At Wilkesbarre, the merciful deliverence of the entombed miners of Sugar Notch was celebrated by a reception in a public hall, for the benefit of their families, a small admission fee being charged. More than a thousand persons were present, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. All the rescued men were present in the costumes worn during their imprisonment, and gave a series of tableaux illustrating their soul-stirring adventures. They were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The Mayor of the city made an address, and was followed in a graphic recital of the entombment by one of the rescued, together with music and speeches, closing with a call for the rescuers, some thirty of whom came on the stage amid continued plaudits.

Russia's Terror.

Religious Regulations to be made still more Stingent.

LONDON, May 1.—A St. Petersburg despatch says that a feeling of gloom prevails. The rigorous police regulations respecting the watching of houses and visits and searches by nig tare to be made still more stringent. After nine o'clock in the evening nobody will be at liberty to show himself on the street without a certificate, upon which must be written and attested the place from which the bearer comes and to which he is going. General Gourka, the Governor General planned this ordinance. Soon it will be necessary to light a candle before half past 9, yet at 9 every one must be in doors, and after 10, as in the barracks, every light must be out. Notwithstanding the insecurity in St. Petersburg increases every day. Grenades are exploded in the streets. The intention of the Nihilists is believed to be to keep the police in a state of constant excitement, tire them out, or lull them to sleep with the idea that the danger has been exaggerated. They also reckon on harsh measures and arrests producing discontent among many people who, when the time comes for a grand attack on the government, would join the revolutionists. One night recently seditious placards were stuck up in the vicinity of the theatres and at the corners of the business streets, and although the city police and detectives at once hurried up and tore down the manifestoes they nevertheless appeared anew. In this one night upwards of one hundred and fifty persons were arrested, and among all these the police failed to find a scrap of paper which appeared to have anything to do with the proclamation. The secret bill-sticker, on the other hand went on with his work. The police were unable to discover him. The alarm at last became so great that two companies under Colonel Deberg were posted at the entrance to a number of houses and in the street, but when the guard had its attention called to the right bills were posted on the left, and after they had been torn down on the left they reappeared.

Since the attempt on the life of the Czar troops have been held in readiness day and night. In every regiment two companies in marching order, equipped with ball and cartridge, and kept constantly under arms. Batteries stand ready horsed and mounted in the barracks yard. A squadron of every cavalry regiment stands in constant readiness to mount and day and night divisions of Cossacks patrol the streets.

On the 16th a peasant was arrested in whose pockets were found dispositions for revolutionary troops. According to this document active operations were to commence on the night between the 16th and 17th. Instantly the government made active preparations for defense. Grand Duke Nicholas took up his quarters with his entire staff in the offices of the General of Staff, opposite Winter Palace. In the riding schools of the guards a regiment of huzzars of the guards was quartered, while the barracks of Paveloff and Preabrajenski regiments were crammed full of troops, and the whole artillery of the guards received orders to hold itself in readiness for immediate action. The troops continued several days and nights in places assigned them.

The New Ruler of Bulgaria.

BERLIN, May 1.—Prince Alexander, of Battenburg, just elected to the throne of Bulgaria, has resigned his commission in the German army.

The new Prince of the new Bulgaria, Alexander Joseph, of Battenberg, is the third child and second son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, and a first cousin of the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse, who married the Princess Alice of Great Britain. He is a bachelor of 22, and his brother, Prince Louis, is a Lieutenant in the British navy. As he is a nephew of the present Empress of Russia, who detests England and the English, but is personally very fond of him, Prince Alexander was looked upon as an anti-British candidate. But nobody can say what he will turn out to be if the Nihilists get to work all over Russia and an English fleet should be sent out to the East.

Elephants Bathing.

Seven great Asiatic elephants, belonging to the London Circus, were taken down to the river in Baltimore for a bath the other day, and the reporter who saw the fun says: "In they plunged with all the zest of schoolboys, and such a scene of ponderous gamboling was surely never seen in Jones' Falls. The water was about six feet deep, but they went under and rolled over, and came up and spouted great streams through their trunks into the air, and, with malice aforethought, overturned each other, and even actually "ducked" one another, one placing his fore feet upon another's head and forcing it under the water again and again."

Congenital Blindness Cured.

The eyes of a Frenchman who was born blind, and who has remained in darkness for forty-one years, have been opened in Syracuse. Sixteen years ago an unsuccessful operation was performed upon one of his eyes. Within a few months the eye that was not previously tampered with has been treated by a skillful eye surgeon with most remarkable success. The patient was enabled to distinguish colors for the first time in his life. A few days ago a second operation was performed by which the pupil was enlarged, and a steady improvement in sight is now noticeable.

Railway Accident.

CINCINNATI, O., May 1.—The passenger train north on the White Water Valley railroad, yesterday, when near Brookville, Ind., ran into a wagon containing Henry Strawmier and wife, a daughter aged 20 and a young son. The wagon, after being carried one hundred and fifty yards, was thrown beside the track. Mrs. Strawmire was injured internally, supposed fatally. The daughter was found covered with blood, with a piece of wood driven into her flesh, and will probably die. The father and son received slight injuries.

Mr. Gibbon, an English novelist, has had a stroke of luck. Several years ago an Edinburgh doctor, after reading "Robin Gray," asked to make the personal acquaintance of the author. This was easily accomplished, and so delighted was the doctor that on his death, a short time ago, it was found that he had left Mr. Gibbon a handsome legacy, and the absolute reversion of his property on the death of his wife.

The significance of the tobacco store Indians is that tobacco is sold at Lo prices.

Manufacturing Notes.

The Arlington Stove Works, Wheeling, are now running on full time.

The Girard rolling mill is in full blast after a shut down of several weeks.

Falcon furnace, Brown, Bonnell & Co., Youngstown, has resumed blast.

The Pennsylvania Company have 25 locomotives under way at their shops in Altoona.

At latest accounts the Etna rolling mill at Martin's Ferry was running triple turn in all departments.

The Miller Chain works, Cuyahoga Falls, successor to Matherson Chain Co., are working over 50 men.

Seven tons of iron are daily converted into castings in the moulding department of the Buckeye shops.

The Franconia Iron and Steel Works, Wareham, Mass., are running their wire mills nights to supply orders.

The Kingston Furnace Company, of Reading, (formerly Bushing & Co.) put their second furnace in blast last week.

A complete steamboat, with appurtenances, was shipped from Philadelphia to Para, South America, on the 12th inst.

The St. Louis Bellows Works produced 1,000 bellows in 1878. One-half this amount went west and the rest south and east.

The Forge Company, of Erie, have a contract to furnish a firm in eastern Pennsylvania with one hundred and seventy tons of axles.

The nail mill at Omaha, Nebraska, is rapidly nearing completion. The machinery is being forwarded, and men have gone on to set it up.

Oliphant Furnace, Fayette county, which was destroyed by fire last fall, has resumed blast, making her first blast on the 14th instant.

The Nicholson File Company, Providence, R. I., will largely increase their capacity this spring, and are now running full in their already extensive works.

There is a report that the National Glass Works, Bellaire, will resume operations about the 10th of next month. They have been idle since December last.

The wire rod mill of the Cambria Iron Company made on the night of the 15th the biggest run yet made by it in nine hours viz.: 51,190 pounds of No. 6 rod.

The Fall River Iron Works, Fall River, Mass., are experiencing a brisk demand for some of their manufactures, and shipped 3,400 kegs of nails in three days recently.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's mill in Reading is full of work at present, and the contracts on hand will keep them busy until September.

A writer describing the traits of the Prince of Wales, says: "He is fond of late hours; but no matter how late he may go to bed, he rises early the next morning. He is a keen sportsman and a fair shot. At whist he plays an excellent hand. And whether the occupation of the moment be whist, sporting or dancing, he enters into it with a hearty relish, which contrasts strangely with the blase airs of the golden youths of the day. His constitution is an excellent one. He rarely has a day's illness, and he is a living proof that no amount of tobacco can enfeeble either mind or body. I believe that he was the inventor of the new popular drink, 'lemon and soda.'"